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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BULLETIN No. 845

Contribution from the Forest Service
HENRY S. GRAVES, Forester

Washington, D. C. PROFESSIONAL PAPER April 13, 1920

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER, LATH, AND SHINGLES IN 1918

By

FRANKLIN H. SMITH and ALBERT H. PIERSON
Statisticians in Forest Products

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INTRODUCTION.

In this bulletin, which is one of an annual series covering the period 1904 to 1918, inclusive, with the exception of 1914,[1] are detailed statistics of the 1918 production of lumber, lath, and shingles in the continental United States,[2] with comparative figures from previous annual reports.

The collection and compilation of the statistics for the Western States were done through the district offices of the Forest Service at Missoula, Denver, Albuquerque, Ogden, San Francisco, and Portland. The figures for New York State were furnished by the New York Conservation Commission.[3] The work in all of the other States east

[1] A detailed summary of the 1914 lumber production is given in Bulletin 506, which contains the figures for 1915.

[2] The production statistics for 1918 were summarized in a preliminary statement issued in May, 1919.

[3] Acknowledgement is made for assistance in the compilation and review of this bulletin to A. B. Strough, New York Conservation Commission; and to C. N. Whitney, Miss Frances R. Waters, Quincy Randles, N. J. Fetherolf, Miss Catherine Deneen, L. A. Nelson, and T. J. Starker, of the Forest Service.

of the Rocky Mountains was done in the Washington office of the Forest Service.

As in former years, the census was carried on in cooperation with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which contributed financial assistance, and aided, through its affiliated organizations, in securing reports from the mills.

TOTAL LUMBER PRODUCTION.

The quantity of lumber reported cut in 1918 by 14,753 mills was 29,362,020,000 board feet. The output of 2,887 mills cutting less than 50,000 board feet each is not included in the total cut. An additional 2,795 mills were reported idle. The estimated total lumber production by 22,546 mills in 1918 was 31,890,494,000 board feet. The reported cut shows a decrease of 11.5 per cent from the 1917 figures; the number of mills reporting, a decrease of 10 per cent; and the estimated total production, a decrease of 11 per cent.

Many of the conditions which were responsible for the slowing up of production in 1917 continued for the greater portion of 1918, and in some instances were accentuated prior to the signing of the armistice in November. War demands of both a direct and indirect character resulted in the taking up of the lumber produced from the usual avenues of utilization.

Ever increasing prices for lumber and other building materials, railroad freight embargoes, car shortages, high wages, and scarcity of labor, curtailed credits, and the discouragement by the Government of all activities other than those aimed to help win the war cut down the demand for lumber for the first 10 months of 1918. Illustrative of building conditions, statistics for the year show the value of construction for which permits were issued in 148 cities of the country to have been approximately $415,000,000, a decrease of 39 per cent from the year before. The decline in 1917 from 1916 was 29 per cent. Conditions at the mills were of a trying character because of the scarcity of skilled labor and the large turnover in both skilled and unskilled labor, increasing costs along every line, and because of the difficulty in making shipments on orders. Export trade remained at a low ebb, for not only was foreign business light but tonnage available was limited. Many small mills did not operate because of unsatisfactory market conditions; 2,795 mills reported idle. The number of big mills operating—those cutting upward of 5,000,000 feet annually—decreased 5 per cent from the year before; the 1,290 mills falling into this classification cut 70.68 per cent of the aggregate output of the country.

The reported lumber cut, the number of active mills reporting, and the estimated annual total cut are given in Table 1 for each year since 1899 for which data have been compiled. The statistics for

all of the years are not directly comparable, since the intensiveness of the individual annual canvass made must be taken into consideration. In the enumerations for 1899 and 1909, field agents of the Bureau of the Census were employed, which permitted the output of nearly all, if not all, mills being recorded. The reported cut and the estimated total cut for 1918 are the smallest for any one of the years shown.

LUMBER PRODUCTION BY CLASSES OF MILLS.

As in previous years, the mills were arbitrarily divided into classes according to the quantity reported cut. These classes are shown in Table 2, with the computed[1] number of mills operating and the computed total production for each of the last five years—1914 to 1918, inclusive.

More than two-thirds of the aggregate output of the country's sawmills was produced by 1,290 mills, or but 5.7 per cent of the 22,546, or computed total number, in operation. The concentration of production among the larger operations—mills cutting 10,000,000 feet and over annually—has increased materially during the last decade. In 1909, this class of mills produced 43.09 per cent of the total cut for the year, while in 1918 the same class of mills cut 59.49 per cent of the total. In 1918, the number of class 5 mills operating was about 100 less than for the year before; a number of class 5 mills in 1917 became class 4 mills in 1918 through their cut falling below 10,000,000 feet.

Figures on sawmill capacity with relation to actual production, arranged by classes of mills and by States, are contained in Table 3. The compilation is based upon answers to a question on the lumber cut schedule sent to the mills as to how much lumber the reporting mill could produce in a 10-hour shift if demand and price were very favorable. While not all of the returns contained an answer, the number of replies is sufficiently large to furnish an excellent basis for the table. Local conditions of a wide variety, with climatic conditions dominating, account for the considerable variation in the average number of 10-hour days operated by the mills in different States, and in the average yearly output per mill. The theory held generally by operators that the larger mills, such as those falling into class 5, operate closer to capacity than do the mills in the lower classes is supported by the figures in the tabulation. A computed average figure for the country as a whole is omitted, since there was no logical common basis for it.

[1] "Computed," as used in this bulletin, expresses results obtained by the extension of figures based on actual returns so as to show totals for approximately all sawmills whether or not reports were received from them.

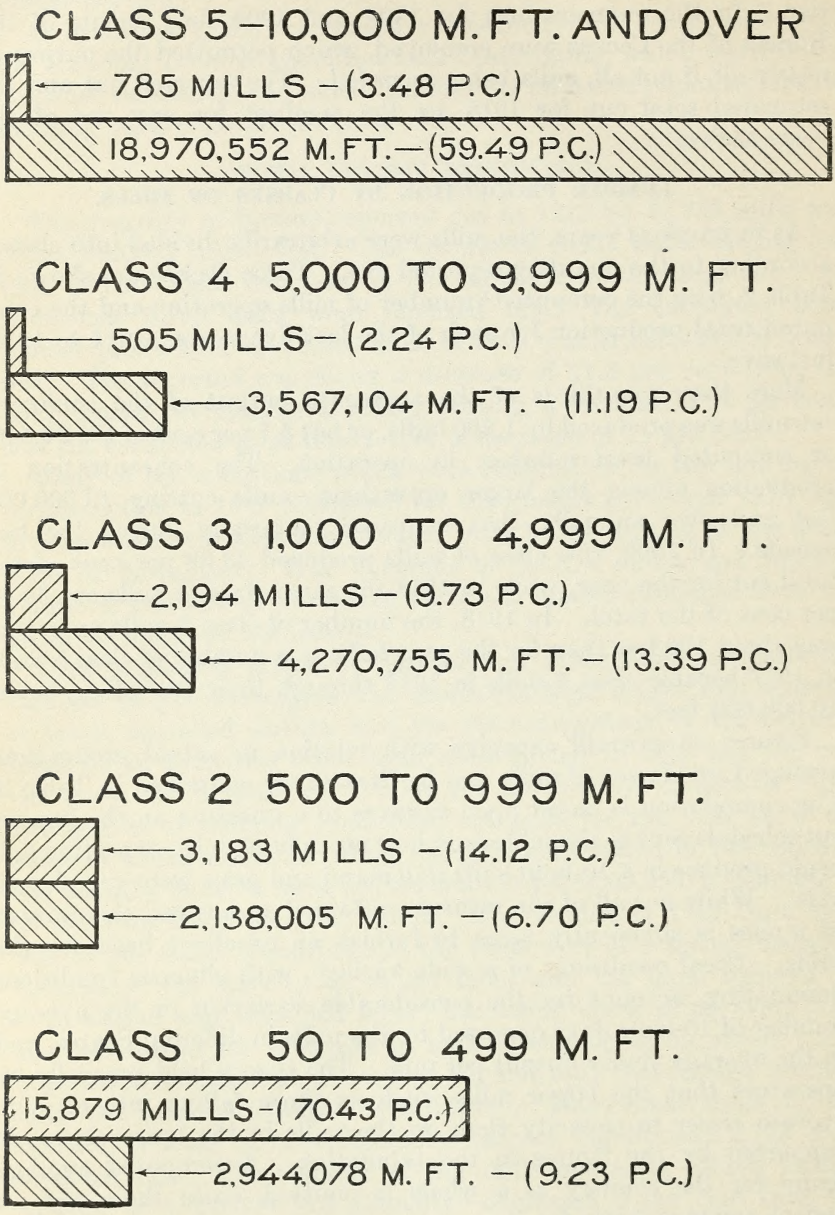

FIG. 1.—Relation of mill classes to production in 1918.

TABLE 1.—*Quantity of lumber reported, number of active sawmills reporting, and estimated total cut, 1899 and 1904–1918.*

Year.	Reported cut of lumber.	Active mills reporting.	Estimated total cut of lumber.
1899	35,084,166,000	31,833	35,084,166,000
1904 [1]	34,135,139,000	[2] 18,277	43,000,000,000
1905	30,502,961,000	11,666	43,500,000,000
1906	37,550,736,000	22,398	46,000,000,000
1907 [3]	40,256,154,000	28,850	46,000,000,000
1908 [3]	33,224,369,000	31,231	42,000,000,000
1909	44,509,761,000	[4] 46,584	44,509,761,000
1910 [3]	40,018,282,000	[2] 31,934	44,500,000,000
1911 [3]	37,003,207,000	[2] 28,107	43,000,000,000
1912	39,158,414,000	[2] 29,005	45,000,000,000
1913	38,387,009,000	[2] 21,668	44,000,000,000
1914 [1]	37,346,023,000	[2] 27,506	40,500,000,000
1915	31,241,734,000	[2] 16,815	38,000,000,000
1916	34,791,385,000	[2] 17,269	40,000,000,000
1917	33,192,911,000	[2] 16,420	36,000,000,000
1918	29,362,020,000	[2] 14,753	32,000,000,000

[1] Custom mills excluded.
[2] Mills cutting under 50,000 feet excluded.
[3] Including mills which manufacture lath and shingles exclusively (1,500 estimated).
[4] Includes 4,543 mills cutting less than 50,000 feet, and all cooperage, veneer, millwork, box, furniture, and other factories cutting any lumber at all in 1909.

TABLE 2.—*Reported production of lumber, 1914, and computed totals, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918, by classes of mills.*

Classes.	Year.	Mills.		Computed quantity cut.	
		Computed number operating.	Per cent.	Feet B. M.	Per cent.
All classes	[1] 1914	27,506	100.00	37,346,023,000	100.00
	1915	29,951	100.00	37,011,656,000	100.00
	1916	30,081	100.00	39,807,251,000	100.00
	1917	24,815	100.00	35,831,239,000	100.00
	1918	22,546	100.00	31,890,494,000	100.00
Class 5: 10,000,000 feet and over per year	1914	867	3.15	20,934,446,000	56.06
	1915	846	2.82	20,669,746,000	55.84
	1916	925	3.08	23,310,137,000	58.56
	1917	899	3.62	22,148,570,000	61.81
	1918	785	3.48	18,970,552,000	59.49
Class 4: 5,000,000 to 9,999,000 feet per year	[1] 1914	547	1.99	3,910,370,000	10.47
	1915	453	1.51	3,224,448,000	8.71
	1916	484	1.61	3,513,767,000	8.82
	1917	459	1.85	3,360,502,000	9.38
	1918	505	2.24	3,567,104,000	11.19
Class 3: 1,000,000 to 4,999,000 feet per year	[1] 1914	3,291	11.97	6,078,730,000	16.28
	1915	3,191	10.65	6,201,864,000	16.76
	1916	3,041	10.11	5,858,675,000	14.72
	1917	2,352	9.48	4,615,941,000	12.88
	1918	2,194	9.73	4,270,755,000	13.39
Class 2: 500,000 to 999,000 feet per year	[1] 1914	4,261	15.49	2,780,184,000	7.44
	1915	4,198	14.02	2,941,264,000	7.95
	1916	4,594	15.27	3,096,760,000	7.78
	1917	3,689	14.87	2,460,685,000	6.87
	1918	3,183	14.12	2,138,005,000	6.70
Class 1: 50,000 to 499,000 feet per year	[1] 1914	18,540	67.40	3,642,293,000	9.75
	1915	21,263	70.99	3,974,334,000	10.74
	1916	21,037	69.93	4,027,912,000	10.12
	1917	17,416	70.18	3,245,541,000	9.06
	1918	15,879	70.43	2,944,078,000	9.23

[1] The data shown for 1914 is quantity actually reported cut.

TABLE 3.—*Reported number of days operated, yearly output, cut per 10-hour day,*[1] *and estimated daily capacity, for average mill, by States and classes: 1918.*

State.	Class 5.				Class 4.			
	Average number of 10-hour days operated.	Average yearly output per mill.	Average cut per 10-hour day per mill.	Estimated daily capacity per mill.	Average number of 10-hour days operated.	Average yearly output per mill.	Average cut per 10-hour day per mill.	Estimated daily capacity per mill.
		Feet b. m.	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*		*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*
Alabama	245	22,302,444	91,030	97,778	214	6,252,800	29,219	41,600
Arizona	(2)	19,163,000	(2)	(3)				
Arkansas	250	21,886,500	87,621	104,107	214	6,771,143	27,734	33,571
California and Nevada	(2)	27,694,050	(2)	137,563	(2)	6,321,700	(2)	61,750
Colorado				(2)				
Connecticut								
Delaware								
Florida	328	22,582,273	68,810	83,182	207	7,034,200	34,015	48,000
Georgia	257	16,324,000	63,518	90,000	234	5,443,000	23,261	32,500
Idaho	(2)	27,670,000	(2)	147,500	(2)	6,065,000	(2)	56,250
Illinois								
Indiana					290	5,163,000	17,803	30,000
Iowa								
Kansas and Nebraska								
Kentucky	288	22,373,000	77,684	80,000	277	6,531,000	23,578	35,000
Louisiana	282	25,445,097	90,166	101,226	207	7,272,167	35,160	45,000
Maine	192	15,791,000	82,245	141,000	260	6,982,000	26,854	33,520
Maryland					110	8,166,000	74,236	80,000
Massachusetts								
Michigan	285	15,973,182	56,082	73,182	221	7,013,000	31,709	38,583
Minnesota	212	21,651,889	154,705	157,222	300	7,530,000	25,000	37,500
Mississippi	294	23,383,200	79,427	101,700	204	8,011,667	39,337	46,667
Missouri	227	12,212,667	53,800	51,667	180	7,000,000	38,890	40,000
Montana	(2)	31,109,000	(2)	85,000	(2)	9,752,000	(2)	75,000
New Hampshire	254	17,200,000	67,716	100,000				
New Jersey								
New Mexico	(2)	15,163,000	(2)	(3)	(2)	6,304,000	(2)	(3)
New York					189	5,641,000	29,926	47,500
North Carolina	330	25,013,667	75,799	78,333	220	7,770,889	35,322	55,556
Ohio								
Oklahoma	294	24,099,000	81,969	82,500				
Oregon	248	31,631,368	127,547	148,000	156	7,037,250	41,111	57,500
Pennsylvania	322	23,787,000	73,827	80,000	224	6,811,667	30,591	46,000
Rhode Island								
South Carolina	320	23,403,500	73,079	136,250	253	8,038,500	31,836	32,500
South Dakota	(2)	18,208,000	(2)	75,000				
Tennessee	270	14,169,000	52,575	77,500	208	8,001,500	38,423	52,500
Texas	299	20,559,428	68,719	84,858	209	7,772,800	37,261	58,000
Utah								
Vermont					264	6,496,000	24,606	30,000
Virginia	213	11,414,500	31,048	45,750	234	7,265,250	31,048	45,750
Washington	243	28,352,347	116,676	154,000	169	7,847,429	46,434	58,813
West Virginia	269	19,213,222	71,425	83,889	230	6,948,333	30,210	44,333
Wisconsin	317	21,253,875	67,047	75,900	238	7,575,500	31,830	39,786
Wyoming								

[1] Shifts reduced to 10-hour basis. [2] Data not obtained. [3] Data not given.

TABLE 3.—*Reported number of days operated, yearly output, cut per 10-hour day*[1], *and estimated daily capacity, for average mill, by States and classes: 1918*—Continued.

State.	Class 3.				Class 2.			
	Average number of 10-hour days operated.	Average yearly output per mill.	Average cut per 10-hour day per mill.	Estimated daily capacity per mill.	Average number of 10-hour days operated.	Average yearly output per mill.	Average cut per 10-hour day per mill.	Estimated daily capacity per mill.
		Feet b. m.	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*		*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*
Alabama	206	1,960,000	9,515	15,852	147	657,913	4,476	10,783
Arizona	(2)	2,349,000	(2)	(3)	(2)	688,500	(2)	(2)
Arkansas	158	2,227,346	14,109	21,712	112	704,667	6,269	10,400
California and Nevada	(2)	(3)	(2)	36,250	(2)	(3)	(2)	19,830
Colorado	(2)	1,851,000	(2)	26,250	(2)	723,500	(2)	16,250
Connecticut	168	1,100,800	6,552	10,900	179	737,667	4,121	10,167
Delaware								
Florida	214	2,235,889	10,454	17,389	216	689,000	3,190	6,438
Georgia	207	1,969,105	9,513	17,053	157	650,952	4,146	7,810
Idaho	(2)	1,435,000	(2)	37,500	(2)	663,000	(2)	30,000
Illinois					143	777,000	5,421	15,000
Indiana	224	1,533,611	6,842	9,389	162	672,823	4,147	7,500
Iowa	300	4,500,000	15,000	30,000				
Kansas and Nebraska	300	7,000,000	23,333	30,000	100	500,000	5,000	5,000
Kentucky	218	2,133,800	9,788	17,400	124	656,636	5,295	7,636
Louisiana	168	2,199,556	13,116	23,333	144	750,625	5,231	12,625
Maine	152	1,740,394	11,450	18,545	101	686,696	6,799	12,000
Maryland					190	781,400	4,113	6,000
Massachusetts	209	1,816,000	8,699	14,538	137	662,825	4,825	10,077
Michigan	175	2,145,444	12,236	20,778	66	695,500	10,538	16,000
Minnesota	158	1,004,500	6,358	12,000	85	688,333	8,066	11,667
Mississippi	174	2,006,200	11,501	19,640	111	669,567	6,008	16,433
Missouri	188	1,796,100	9,554	16,200	148	661,429	4,469	11,000
Montana	(2)	2,168,000	(2)	43,750	(2)	597,000	(2)	23,750
New Hampshire	184	1,819,771	9,870	15,771	87	658,222	7,753	10,333
New Jersey					267	570,000	2,138	3,667
New Mexico	(2)	1,365,333	(2)	(3)	(2)	529,000	(2)	(3)
New York	190	1,268,461	6,684	10,538	126	661,521	5,253	10,347
North Carolina	196	1,553,930	7,928	13,640	142	647,746	4,562	8,296
Ohio	214	1,844,300	8,618	14,300	188	702,077	3,734	7,038
Oklahoma					93	790,000	8,495	10,000
Oregon	112	2,384,208	21,288	51,250	71	663,042	9,339	20,750
Pennsylvania	228	1,438,600	6,310	16,600	181	651,717	3,608	7,560
Rhode Island	150	1,400,000	9,333	14,000	106	612,333	5,777	11,667
South Carolina	216	1,718,071	7,949	14,214	179	693,950	3,880	8,800
South Dakota	(2)	1,506,333	(2)	20,000	(2)	638,000	(2)	11,250
Tennessee	154	2,004,619	13,029	19,238	118	667,956	5,658	8,695
Texas	161	2,027,571	12,564	20,809	112	679,181	6,044	13,090
Utah	(2)	1,006,000	(2)	(3)				
Vermont	182	1,796,667	9,865	20,222	108	663,928	6,139	13,857
Virginia	169	1,861,842	11,017	17,526	135	664,651	4,923	8,357
Washington	134	2,630,250	19,629	30,563	91	698,087	7,671	23,375
West Virginia	158	2,383,000	15,082	24,300	115	664,467	5,778	9,933
Wisconsin	115	2,281,688	19,841	32,438	66	682,600	10,342	14,800
Wyoming					(2)	641,000	(2)	18,750

[1] Shifts reduced to 10-hour basis. [2] Data not obtained. [3] Data not given.

TABLE 3.—*Reported number of days operated, yearly output, cut per 10-hour day*[1], *and estimated daily capacity, for average mill, by States and classes: 1918*—Continued.

State.	Class 1.			
	Average number of 10-hour days operated.	Average yearly output per mill.	Average cut per 10-hour day per mill.	Estimated daily capacity per mill.
		Feet b. m.	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*
Alabama	57	202,415	3,551	6,392
Arizona	(2)	177,750	(2)	(3)
Arkansas	58	171,527	2,956	7,864
California and Nevada	(2)	(3)	(2)	9,769
Colorado	(2)	163,902	(2)	10,000
Connecticut	49	133,333	2,721	5,633
Delaware	97	242,857	2,549	5,286
Florida	95	223,250	2,341	5,938
Georgia	50	151,793	3,036	5,989
Idaho	(2)	210,000	(2)	15,000
Illinois	63	177,862	2,806	5,379
Indiana	78	217,744	2,807	5,315
Iowa	39	130,958	3,336	6,313
Kansas and Nebraska	125	142,000	1,136	3,750
Kentucky	53	189,697	3,579	5,702
Louisiana	79	244,941	3,103	9,529
Maine	54	229,302	4,246	9,913
Maryland	65	207,829	3,205	5,768
Massachusetts	76	246,133	3,252	7,667
Michigan	47	210,128	4,378	10,282
Minnesota	32	170,621	5,341	9,293
Mississippi	57	223,000	3,943	7,750
Missouri	55	164,551	2,992	5,411
Montana	(2)	172,000	(2)	11,250
New Hampshire	61	254,428	4,191	10,178
New Jersey	128	159,693	1,252	3,423
New Mexico	(2)	190,455	(2)	(3)
New York	58	159,412	2,727	7,451
North Carolina	58	218,774	3,772	6,509
Ohio	74	219,852	2,971	5,483
Oklahoma	50	152,750	3,055	6,583
Oregon	37	229,456	6,202	14,838
Pennsylvania	74	195,391	2,613	6,108
Rhode Island	23	157,500	6,848	10,000
South Carolina	55	170,745	5,096	5,727
South Dakota	(2)	183,294	(2)	10,000
Tennessee	57	184,993	3,256	6,277
Texas	62	221,740	3,587	9,148
Utah	(2)	118,652	(2)	(3)
Vermont	73	217,706	2,958	9,034
Virginia	57	183,972	3,228	5,602
Washington	60	235,878	3,931	12,163
West Virginia	58	170,373	2,937	5,993
Wisconsin	30	186,722	6,224	10,167
Wyoming	(2)	134,555	(2)	7,500

[1] Shifts reduced to 10-hour basis. [2] Data not obtained. [3] Data not given.

The relative importance of each State in the aggregate cut of lumber is indicated in Table 4, which shows the cut by classes of mills arranged by States. Of the 777 class 5 mills reporting their output for 1918, 105 were located in Louisiana, 54 in Mississippi, 47 in Texas, 38 in Arkansas, and 29 in Alabama. From this group of States 273 class 5 mills reported in 1918, or a decrease of 18 per cent in comparison with the 332 mills reported in 1917. In the Lake States group were 40 in Wisconsin, 30 in Michigan, and 20 in Minnesota, a decrease of 18 per cent in number from 1917. In the western States 132 were in Washington, 72 in Oregon, and 40 in California and Nevada; the class 5 mills in these States in 1917 numbered but 221, so that there is an increase of 10 per cent.

In the 12 States mentioned above, the 607 class 5 mills reporting form 78 per cent of the total reporting from all States. From the four general producing regions embraced within these States comes the bulk of the soft wood cut.

Of the 11,437 mills reporting a cut of from 50,000 to 1,000,000 feet each, 1,089 were in Virginia, 979 in North Carolina, 977 in New York, 677 in Pennsylvania, and 632 in Tennessee. The 4,354 class 1 and class 2 mills in the five States constitute 38 per cent of the two classes of mills reporting for the entire country.

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TABLE 4.—*Sawmills classified by States, according to reported quantity of lumber cut, 1918.*

State.	Aggregate.		Class 5—Mills cutting over 10,000,000 feet.		Class 4—Mills cutting from 5,000,000 to 9,999,000 feet.		Class 3—Mills cutting from 1,000,000 to 4,999,000 feet.		Class 2—Mills cutting from 500,000 to 999,000 feet.		Class 1—Mills cutting from 50,000 to 499,000 feet.	
	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity.	Number of mills.	Quantity.	Number of mills.	Quantity.	Number of mills.	Quantity.	Number of mills.	Quantity.	Number of mills.	Quantity.
United States	14,753	*Feet b. m.* 29,362,020,000	777	*Feet b. m.* 18,780,191,000	485	*Feet b. m.* 3,425,833,000	2,054	*Feet b. m.* 3,998,243,000	2,133	*Feet b. m.* 1,432,726,000	9,304	*Feet b. m.* 1,725,027,000
Alabama	678	1,134,393,000	29	546,713,000	24	176,080,000	130	269,410,000	100	67,855,000	395	74,335,000
Arizona	19	82,511,000	4	76,652,000	.....	.....	1	.....	2	[1] 3,726,000	12	2,133,000
Arkansas	612	1,327,393,000	38	757,524,000	29	211,550,000	107	241,307,000	82	55,735,000	356	61,277,000
California and Nevada	153	1,277,084,000	40	1,107,762,000	10	63,217,000	33	81,742,000	21	14,281,000	49	10,082,000
Colorado	114	54,632,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	29,616,000	16	11,576,000	82	13,440,000
Connecticut	128	57,022,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	17,738,000	36	25,712,000	79	13,572,000
Delaware	25	5,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	23	[2] 5,200,000
Florida	191	862,580,000	30	564,541,000	21	150,686,000	56	119,022,000	24	16,746,000	60	11,585,000
Georgia	481	463,472,000	11	159,782,000	10	73,101,000	79	131,739,000	76	50,160,000	305	48,690,000
Idaho	173	802,529,000	22	698,605,000	6	43,604,000	21	31,092,000	18	12,154,000	106	17,074,000
Illinois	94	36,459,000	.....	.....	2	.....	3	[3] 15,849,000	9	6,160,000	80	14,450,000
Indiana	358	185,619,000	.....	.....	2	.....	53	[3] 105,673,000	44	28,804,000	359	51,142,000
Iowa	57	13,025,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	[1] 6,305,000	53	6,720,000
Kansas and Nebraska	9	8,280,000	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	[4] 8,280,000
Kentucky	464	246,656,000	3	45,972,000	7	49,133,000	19	49,823,000	51	34,114,000	384	67,614,000
Louisiana	310	3,158,736,000	105	2,666,341,000	35	263,485,000	77	194,840,000	27	19,359,000	66	14,711,000
Maine	476	570,846,000	5	85,461,000	20	133,745,000	123	237,187,000	92	62,801,000	236	51,652,000
Maryland	199	66,378,000	.....	.....	1	.....	6	[5] 19,841,000	21	14,610,000	171	31,927,000
Massachusetts	227	151,217,000	.....	.....	2	.....	53	[3] 95,099,000	41	29,105,000	131	27,013,000
Michigan	271	801,967,000	30	463,925,000	33	231,384,000	30	63,782,000	20	13,749,000	158	29,127,000
Minnesota	203	911,453,000	20	785,732,000	8	62,193,000	17	24,135,000	21	13,932,000	137	25,461,000
Mississippi	601	1,786,082,000	54	1,152,662,000	38	268,235,000	125	234,074,000	108	72,331,000	276	58,780,000
Missouri	343	241,039,000	6	77,760,000	7	49,436,000	29	51,015,000	30	18,913,000	271	43,915,000
Montana	98	335,811,000	8	271,912,000	2	.....	12	[3] 47,010,000	8	5,065,000	68	11,824,000
New Hampshire	271	304,999,000	1	.....	1	.....	120	[6] 244,996,000	53	37,575,000	96	22,428,000

New Jersey	70	15,755,000							5	3,460,000	65	12,295,000
New Mexico	47	85,215,000	3	45,489,000	2		15	[3] 32,891,000	5	2,645,000	22	4,190,000
New York	1,023	328,841,000	1		5	[7] 45,696,000	40	71,215,000	107	68,615,000	870	143,315,000
North Carolina	1,192	1,066,839,000	16	243,563,000	34	239,658,000	163	287,103,000	218	142,567,000	761	153,948,000
Ohio	449	190,920,000			3	18,871,000	33	50,106,000	74	51,021,000	339	70,922,000
Oklahoma	83	172,294,000	5	130,946,000			14	26,735,000	8	5,551,000	56	9,062,000
Oregon	476	2,708,955,000	72	2,258,007,000	23	143,733,000	94	209,347,000	90	57,911,000	197	39,957,000
Pennsylvania	719	445,313,000	8	187,629,000	4	26,733,000	30	43,360,000	117	77,561,000	560	110,030,000
Rhode Island	16	12,250,000					5	7,698,000	4	2,437,000	7	2,115,000
South Carolina	352	483,009,000	10	174,586,000	17	113,869,000	67	118,661,000	64	45,210,000	194	30,683,000
South Dakota	26	29,033,000	1				3	[7] 22,727,000	5	3,190,000	17	3,116,000
Tennessee	725	492,225,000	7	103,208,000	20	124,294,000	66	117,564,000	70	45,315,000	562	101,844,000
Texas	244	1,215,192,000	47	981,254,000	12	89,310,000	50	98,784,000	38	24,557,000	97	21,287,000
Utah	67	8,837,000					1				66	[1] 8,837,000
Vermont	266	123,558,000			1		27	[5] 50,316,000	49	33,826,000	189	39,416,000
Virginia	1,222	769,544,000	13	196,391,000	14	98,883,000	106	172,734,000	220	147,103,000	869	154,433,000
Washington	455	4,602,469,000	132	3,929,107,000	43	327,818,000	128	287,925,000	54	35,787,000	98	21,832,000
West Virginia	370	598,194,000	16	260,376,000	25	161,878,000	40	94,910,000	56	40,589,000	233	40,441,000
Wisconsin	358	1,122,068,000	40	762,464,000	23	178,357,000	48	113,033,000	41	28,680,000	206	39,534,000
Wyoming	38	6,126,000							2		36	[2] 6,126,000

[1] Includes the cut of 1 mill in class 3.
[2] Includes the cut of 2 mills in class 2.
[3] Includes the cut of 2 mills in class 4.
[4] Includes the cut of 1 mill in class 4 and 1 mill in class 2.
[5] Includes the cut of 1 mill in class 4.
[6] Includes the cut of 1 mill in class 5 and 1 mill in class 4.
[7] Includes the cut of 1 mill in class 5.

LUMBER PRODUCTION BY STATES.

The total number of sawmills in operation and the total quantity of lumber reported cut in each State for the last 10 years—1909 to 1918, inclusive—are shown in Table 5. The figures accurately portray the fluctuations in the lumber trade for the period covered. Only three of the leading producing States show a gain in output in 1918 over the year before, and these States are in the western group. The increase in Washington, which ranks first in volume of production amounted to less than 1 per cent; in Oregon the increase was 5 per cent, and in Idaho 6 per cent. Production in all of the southern pine States markedly declined from the year before. In comparison with the 1917 output the cut was 18 per cent smaller in Louisiana, 20 per cent in Mississippi, 17 per cent in Arkansas, 22 per cent in Texas, 18 per cent in Alabama, 23 per cent in Florida, and 30 per cent in Georgia. A largely decreased output also is in evidence for the North Carolina pine group of States; in North Carolina the decline amounted to 15 per cent, in Virginia to 19 per cent, and in South Carolina to 27 per cent. The cut in the Lake States was likewise less than for the year before. In Wisconsin the production was less by 8 per cent, in Minnesota 7 per cent, and in Michigan 12 per cent. Other changes in production among the minor producing States may be attributed to more or less local conditions.

TABLE 5.—*Total number of active sawmills reporting and quantity of lumber reported or computed, by States, 1909–1918.*

State.	Computed totals.				Reported totals.					
	1918 (22,546 mills).	1917 (24,815 mills).	1916 (30,081 mills).	1915 (29,951 mills).	1914[1] (27,506 mills).	1913 (21,668 mills).	1912 (29,005 mills).	1911[2] (28,107 mills).	1910[2] (31,934 mills).	1909 (46,584 mills).
Total	*Feet b. m.* [3]31,890,494,000	*Feet b. m.* [3]35,831,239,000	*Feet b. m.* [3]39,807,251,000	*Feet b. m.* [3]37,011,656,000	*Feet b. m.* [3]37,346,023,000	*Feet b. m.* [3]38,387,009,000	*Feet b. m.* [3]39,158,414,000	*Feet b. m.* [3]37,003,207,000	*Feet b. m.* [3]40,018,282,000	*Feet b. m.* 44,509,761,000
Washington	4,603,123,000	4,568,500,000	4,494,000,000	3,950,000,000	3,946,189,000	4,592,053,000	4,099,775,000	4,064,754,000	4,097,492,000	3,862,916,000
Louisiana	3,450,000,000	4,210,000,000	4,200,000,000	3,900,000,000	3,956,434,000	4,161,560,000	3,876,211,000	3,566,456,000	3,733,900,000	3,551,918,000
Oregon	2,710,250,000	2,585,000,000	2,222,000,000	1,690,000,000	1,817,875,000	2,098,467,000	1,916,160,000	1,803,698,000	2,084,633,000	1,898,995,000
Mississippi	1,935,000,000	2,425,000,000	2,730,000,000	2,300,000,000	2,280,966,000	2,610,581,000	2,381,898,000	2,041,615,000	2,122,205,000	2,572,669,000
Arkansas	1,470,000,000	1,765,000,000	1,910,000,000	1,800,000,000	1,796,780,000	1,911,647,000	1,821,811,000	1,777,303,000	1,844,446,000	2,111,300,000
Texas	1,350,000,000	1,735,000,000	2,100,000,000	1,750,000,000	1,554,005,000	2,081,471,000	1,902,201,000	1,681,080,000	1,884,134,000	2,099,130,000
California	[4]1,277,084,000	[4]1,417,068,000	[4]1,420,000,000	[4]1,130,000,000	1,303,183,000	1,183,380,000	1,203,059,000	1,207,561,000	1,254,826,000	1,143,507,000
Wisconsin	1,275,000,000	1,385,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,210,000,000	1,391,001,000	1,493,353,000	1,498,876,000	1,761,986,000	1,891,291,000	2,025,038,000
Alabama	1,270,000,000	1,555,000,000	1,720,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,494,732,000	1,523,936,000	1,378,151,000	1,226,212,000	1,465,623,000	1,691,001,000
North Carolina	1,240,000,000	1,460,000,000	2,100,000,000	2,090,000,000	2,227,854,000	1,957,258,000	2,193,308,000	1,798,724,000	1,824,722,000	2,177,715,000
Minnesota	1,005,000,000	1,075,000,000	1,220,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,312,230,000	1,149,704,000	1,436,726,000	1,485,015,000	1,457,734,000	1,561,508,000
Florida	950,000,000	1,230,000,000	1,425,000,000	1,110,000,000	1,073,821,000	1,055,047,000	1,067,525,000	983,824,000	992,091,000	1,201,734,000
Michigan	940,000,000	1,065,000,000	1,230,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,214,435,000	1,222,983,000	1,488,827,000	1,466,754,000	1,681,081,000	1,889,724,000
Virginia	855,000,000	1,060,000,000	1,335,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,488,070,000	1,273,953,000	1,569,997,000	1,359,790,000	1,652,192,000	2,101,716,000
Idaho	802,529,000	760,000,000	849,600,000	777,000,000	763,508,000	652,616,000	713,575,000	765,670,000	745,984,000	645,800,000
West Virginia	720,000,000	890,000,000	1,220,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,118,480,000	1,249,559,000	1,318,732,000	1,387,786,000	1,376,737,000	1,472,942,000
Maine	650,000,000	770,000,000	935,000,000	1,000,000,000	992,594,000	834,673,000	882,128,000	828,417,000	860,273,000	1,111,565,000
Tennessee	630,000,000	630,000,000	700,000,000	800,000,000	885,035,000	872,311,000	932,572,000	914,579,000	1,016,475,000	1,223,849,000
South Carolina	545,000,000	745,000,000	857,000,000	800,000,000	701,540,000	752,184,000	816,930,000	584,872,000	706,831,000	897,660,000
Pennsylvania	530,000,000	565,000,000	750,000,000	950,000,000	864,710,000	781,547,000	992,180,000	1,048,606,000	1,241,199,000	1,462,771,000
Georgia	515,000,000	740,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,026,191,000	844,284,000	941,291,000	801,611,000	1,041,617,000	1,342,249,000
New Hampshire	350,000,000	290,000,000	385,000,000	500,000,000	482,744,000	309,424,000	479,499,000	388,619,000	443,907,000	649,606,000
Kentucky	340,000,000	360,000,000	525,000,000	560,000,000	596,392,000	541,531,000	641,296,000	632,415,000	753,556,000	860,712,000
Montana	340,000,000	350,000,000	383,900,000	328,000,000	317,842,000	357,974,000	272,174,000	228,416,000	319,089,000	308,582,000
New York	335,000,000	360,000,000	400,000,000	475,000,000	486,195,000	457,720,000	502,351,000	526,283,000	506,074,000	681,440,000
Missouri	273,000,000	275,000,000	260,000,000	350,000,000	370,571,000	416,608,000	422,470,000	418,586,000	501,691,000	660,159,000
Indiana	250,000,000	240,000,000	270,000,000	350,000,000	298,571,000	332,993,000	401,017,000	360,613,000	422,963,000	556,418,000
Ohio	235,000,000	225,000,000	280,000,000	400,000,000	286,063,000	414,943,000	499,834,000	427,161,000	490,039,000	542,904,000
Oklahoma	195,000,000	240,000,000	240,000,000	230,000,000	200,594,000	140,284,000	168,806,000	143,869,000	164,663,000	225,730,000
Massachusetts	175,000,000	155,000,000	210,000,000	250,000,000	143,094,000	224,580,000	259,329,000	273,317,000	239,206,000	361,200,000

[1] Custom mills excluded.
[2] Includes also exclusive lath and shingle mills reporting (1,500 estimated).
[3] Mills cutting less than 50,000 feet per year excluded.
[4] Includes cut of mills in Nevada.

TABLE 5.—*Total number of active sawmills reporting and quantity of lumber reported or computed, by States, 1909–1918*—Continued.

State.	Computed totals.				Reported totals.					
	1918 (22,546 mills).	1917 (24,815 mills).	1916 (30,081 mills).	1915 (29,951 mills).	1914 (27,506 mills).	1913 (21,668 mills).	1912 (29,005 mills).	1911 (28,107 mills).	1910 (31,934 mills).	1909 (46,584 mills).
	Feet b. m.	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*
Vermont	160,000,000	170,000,000	200,000,000	260,000,000	249,608,000	194,647,000	235,983,000	239,254,000	284,815,000	351,571,000
New Mexico	88,915,000	93,000,000	91,600,000	65,787,000	57,167,000	65,818,000	82,650,000	83,728,000	83,544,000	91,987,000
Arizona	83,661,000	79,022,000	93,270,000	75,915,000	78,667,000	77,363,000	76,287,000	73,139,000	72,655,000	62,731,000
Maryland	71,000,000	68,000,000	90,237,000	165,000,000	162,097,000	140,469,000	174,320,000	144,078,000	154,554,000	267,939,000
Connecticut	64,000,000	66,000,000	75,000,000	90,000,000	81,883,000	93,730,000	109,251,000	124,661,000	126,463,000	168,371,000
Colorado	56,882,000	71,500,000	77,580,000	74,500,000	102,117,000	74,602,000	88,451,000	95,908,000	121,398,000	141,710,000
Illinois	42,000,000	45,000,000	60,000,000	110,000,000	66,227,000	102,902,000	122,528,000	96,651,000	113,506,000	170,181,000
South Dakota	29,533,000	29,045,000	29,650,000	22,562,000	18,744,000	19,103,000	20,986,000	13,046,000	16,340,000	31,057,000
New Jersey	19,500,000	25,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	48,748,000	27,248,000	34,810,000	28,639,000	36,542,000	61,620,000
Iowa	14,200,000	13,436,000	20,000,000	35,000,000	11,443,000	21,676,000	46,593,000	59,974,000	75,446,000	132,021,000
Rhode Island	13,100,000	10,646,000	18,000,000	15,000,000	15,902,000	14,984,000	14,421,000	9,016,000	14,392,000	25,489,000
Utah	9,815,000	8,567,000	9,385,000	10,892,000	8,680,000	5,403,000	9,055,000	10,573,000	11,786,000	12,638,000
Kansas	[1] 8,401,000	4,255,000	534,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	7,501,000	8,700,000	18,495,000	17,000,000	11,852,000	12,940,000	13,560,000	33,309,000	30,931,000	28,602,000
Delaware	6,000,000	8,500,000	12,000,000	25,000,000	25,517,000	18,039,000	28,285,000	23,853,000	46,642,000	55,440,000
All other States	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 15,672,000	[2] 19,461,000	[2] 22,525,000	[2] 11,786,000	[2] 12,594,000	[2] 15,946,000

[1] Includes cut of mills in Nebraska.

[2] Includes Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada.

The relative importance of the several general producing regions of the country at 10-year periods since the middle of the last century is shown in Table 6. The history of the lumber industry is traceable in the tabulation, since it shows the inception of lumbering in each region and its growth or decline during subsequent intervals.

TABLE 6.—*Lumber cut by groups of States, in per cent of the total.*

Groups.	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1899	1909	1918
Total	*Per cent* 100.0	*Per cent* 100.0	*Per cent* 100.0	*Per cent* 100.0	*Per cent* 100.0	*Per cent* 100.0	*Per cent* 100.0	*Per cent* 100.0
Northeastern group	54.8	37.0	37.8	25.8	19.8	16.3	11.7	7.4
Central group	18.6	21.1	20.0	18.4	13.1	16.1	12.3	7.8
Southern group	8.5	13.0	6.9	9.7	15.6	24.0	33.3	34.9
North Carolina pine group	5.1	4.8	2.5	4.1	4.7	7.7	11.6	8.3
Lake States group	6.3	13.6	24.4	34.7	34.6	24.9	12.3	10.1
Pacific group	5.9	6.4	4.0	3.6	8.5	8.3	15.5	26.9
Rocky Mountain group	.0	.1	.9	.9	1.1	1.6	2.9	4.4
All other	.8	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.6	1.1	.4	.2

Northeastern group.—Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.
Central group.—Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia.
Southern group.—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas.
North Carolina pine group.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia.
Lake States group.—Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin.
Pacific group.—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
Rocky Mountain group.—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.
All other.—Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota.

LUMBER PRODUCTION BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Table 7 shows for each of the last 10 years, 1909 to 1918, the computed cut of the different woods. In a preceding table the lessened cut was shown by States, while in this table the decline in output is revealed according to species. Only three woods on the entire list show a greater computed cut in 1918 than in 1917. These are Douglas fir with an increase of 4 per cent, hickory with 5 per cent, and walnut with 61 per cent. The enlarged cut of walnut was due entirely to the demand for this wood for war purposes.

The decrease in yellow pine production from 1917 amounted to more than 2,500,000,000 feet, or 20 per cent. As between 1917 and 1916 the cut of yellow pine fell off 10 per cent. The 1918 cut was more than 4,000,000,000 feet less than in 1916. Others of the more important softwoods, the cut of which declined from the year before, are white pine 2 per cent, hemlock 15 per cent, and western yellow pine 13 per cent. Cypress production decreased 34 per cent. Among the hardwoods the computed output of oak was less by 10 per cent and that of yellow poplar by 17 per cent.

Softwood production forms approximately four-fifths of the aggregate annual cut. The 1918 cut of softwoods was 12 per cent smaller than in 1917; the hardwood cut was 7 per cent smaller than in 1917.

Figures 2 and 3 supplement Tables 5 and 7 by showing graphically the computed figures on 1918 lumber production, by States and by species, respectively.

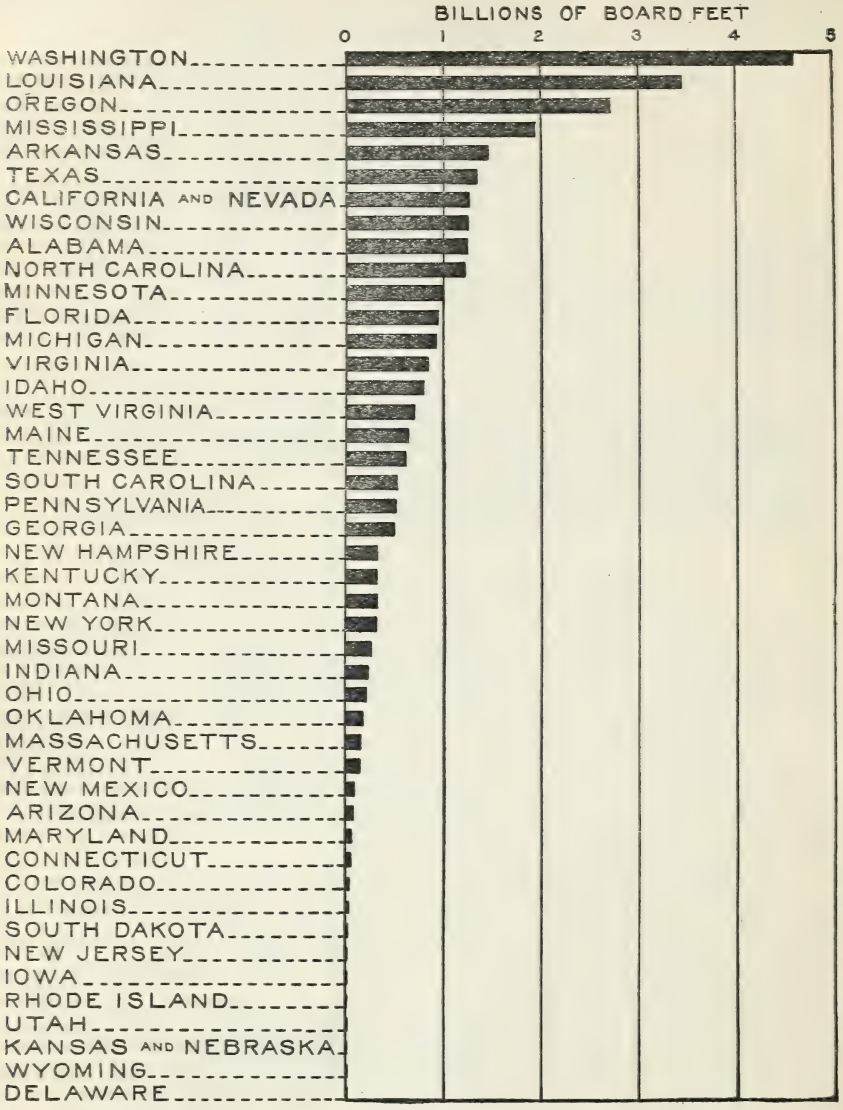

FIG. 2.—Computed lumber production in 1918, by States.

The several woods which go to make up the bulk of the lumber cut in the United States are treated individually in the following pages. The tabulation for each species shows by States the number of active

mills reporting, the quantity reported cut, the proportion of the total reported cut, the average value per thousand feet f. o. b. mill, and the computed total cut. The average values given in the tables are the weighted averages of about 50 per cent of the 14,753 mills which reported their cut, and accurately reflect the true value of the several species of lumber at the mill. The variation in values for the same wood in different States is caused by character of timber, type of manufacture, and distance from market.

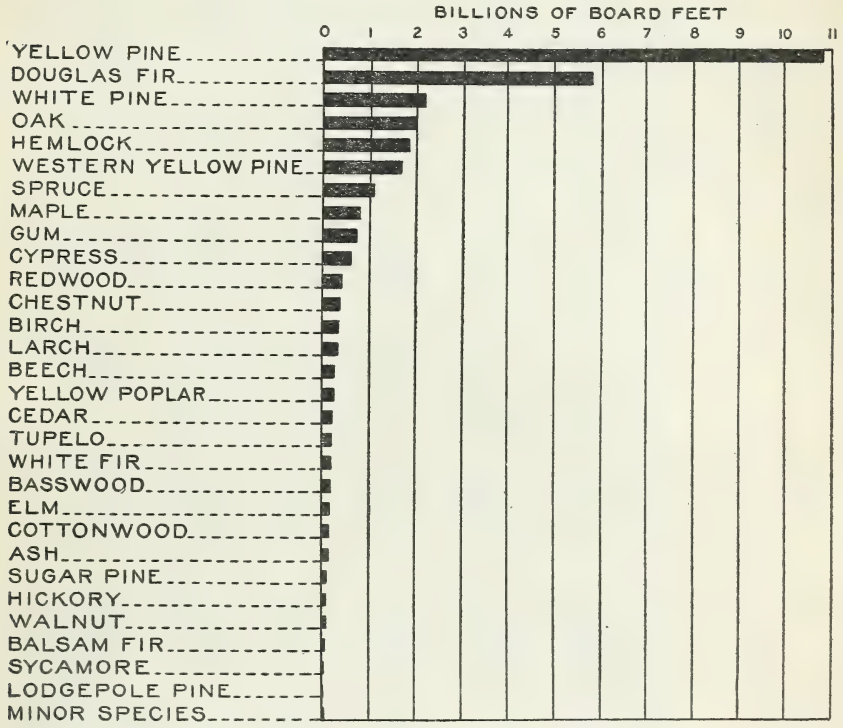

FIG. 3.—Computed total lumber production in 1918, by kinds of wood.

The question is frequently asked in connection with lumber production figures as to what part shortleaf pine forms of the total quantity of yellow pine reported, or the ratio of white oak cut to the total. It is not practicable in the lumber census work to do more than group the figures for all of the yellow pines together, and treat the oaks, gums, cedars, and other woods in the same way, since no standard classification is found among the lumbermen. Producers in one section frequently apply a local name to a given species and only confusion would follow an attempt to segregate the figures.

TABLE 7.—*Quantity of each kind of lumber reported, 1909–1914, and computed total production, 1915–1918, by kinds of wood.*

	Computed totals.				Reported totals.					
	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
	Feet b. m.	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*
Total	31,890,494,000	35,831,239,000	39,807,251,000	37,011,656,000	37,346,023,000	38,387,009,000	39,158,414,000	37,003,207,000	40,018,282,000	44,509,761,000
Yellow pine	10,845,000,000	13,539,464,000	15,055,000,000	14,700,000,000	14,472,804,000	14,839,363,000	14,737,052,000	12,896,706,000	14,143,471,000	16,277,185,000
Douglas fir	5,820,000,000	5,585,000,000	5,416,000,000	4,431,349,000	4,763,693,000	5,556,096,000	5,175,123,000	5,054,243,000	5,203,644,000	4,856,378,000
White pine	2,200,000,000	2,250,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,632,587,000	2,568,636,000	3,138,227,000	3,230,584,000	3,352,183,000	3,900,034,000
Oak	2,025,000,000	2,250,000,000	3,300,000,000	2,970,000,000	3,278,908,000	3,211,718,000	3,318,952,000	3,098,444,000	3,522,098,000	4,414,457,000
Hemlock	1,875,000,000	2,200,000,000	2,350,000,000	2,275,000,000	2,165,728,000	2,319,982,000	2,426,554,000	2,255,308,000	2,836,129,000	3,051,399,000
Western yellow pine	1,710,000,000	1,960,000,000	1,690,000,000	1,293,985,000	1,327,365,000	1,258,528,000	1,219,444,000	1,330,700,000	1,562,106,000	1,499,985,000
Spruce	1,125,000,000	1,125,000,000	1,250,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,245,614,000	1,046,816,000	1,238,600,000	1,261,728,000	1,449,912,000	1,748,547,000
Maple	815,000,000	860,000,000	975,000,000	900,000,000	909,743,000	901,487,000	1,020,864,000	951,667,000	1,006,637,000	1,106,604,000
Gum	765,000,000	788,000,000	800,000,000	655,000,000	675,380,000	772,514,000	694,260,000	582,967,000	610,208,000	706,945,000
Cypress	630,000,000	950,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,013,013,000	1,097,247,000	997,227,000	981,527,000	935,659,000	955,635,000
Redwood	443,231,000	487,458,000	490,850,000	420,294,000	535,199,000	510,271,000	496,796,000	489,768,000	543,493,000	521,630,000
Chestnut	400,000,000	415,000,000	535,000,000	490,000,000	540,591,000	505,802,000	554,230,000	529,022,000	535,049,000	663,891,000
Birch	370,000,000	415,000,000	450,000,000	415,000,000	430,667,000	378,739,000	388,272,000	432,571,000	420,769,000	452,370,000
Larch	355,000,000	360,000,000	455,000,000	375,000,000	358,561,000	395,273,000	407,064,000	368,216,000	382,514,000	421,214,000
Beech	290,000,000	296,000,000	360,000,000	360,000,000	376,464,000	365,501,000	435,250,000	403,881,000	437,325,000	511,244,000
Yellow poplar	290,000,000	350,000,000	560,000,000	464,000,000	519,221,000	620,176,000	623,289,000	659,475,000	734,926,000	858,500,000
Cedar	245,000,000	265,000,000	410,000,000	420,000,000	499,903,000	358,444,000	329,000,000	374,925,000	415,039,000	346,008,000
Tupelo	237,000,000	265,000,000	275,000,000	170,000,000	124,480,000	120,420,000	122,545,000	98,142,000	92,071,000	96,676,000
White fir	213,000,000	218,200,000	190,000,000	125,048,000	112,627,000	88,109,000	122,613,000	124,307,000	132,327,000	89,318,000
Basswood	200,000,000	203,000,000	275,000,000	260,000,000	264,656,000	257,102,000	296,717,000	304,621,000	344,704,000	399,151,000
Elm	195,000,000	205,000,000	240,000,000	210,000,000	214,294,000	214,532,000	262,141,000	236,108,000	265,107,000	347,456,000
Cottonwood	175,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	180,000,000	195,198,000	208,938,000	227,477,000	198,629,000	220,305,000	265,600,000
Ash	170,000,000	175,000,000	210,000,000	190,000,000	189,499,000	207,816,000	234,548,000	214,398,000	246,035,000	291,209,000
Sugar pine	111,800,000	132,600,000	169,250,000	117,701,000	136,159,000	149,926,000	132,416,000	117,987,000	103,165,000	97,191,000
Hickory	100,000,000	95,000,000	125,000,000	100,000,000	116,113,000	162,980,000	278,757,000	240,217,000	272,252,000	333,929,000
Walnut	100,000,000	62,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	25,573,000	40,565,000	43,083,000	38,293,000	36,449,000	46,108,000
Balsam fir	82,000,000	88,900,000	125,000,000	100,000,000	125,212,000	93,752,000	84,261,000	83,375,000	74,580,000	108,702,000
Sycamore	30,000,000	32,000,000	40,000,000	25,000,000	22,773,000	30,804,000	49,468,000	42,836,000	45,063,000	56,511,000
Lodgepole pine	12,500,000	12,500,000	30,800,000	26,486,000	18,374,000	20,106,000	22,039,000	33,014,000	26,634,000	23,733,000
All other kinds	60,963,000	56,117,000	40,351,000	47,893,000	55,624,000	85,366,000	82,145,000	69,548,000	68,428,000	62,151,000

YELLOW PINE.

The reported cut of yellow pine for 1918 was 20 per cent under that for 1917 and is the smallest cut recorded since 1899, with the exception of 1905. Since yellow pine production formed 34 per cent of the country's aggregate lumber output, the economic importance of the decline becomes the more marked. Embraced in the classification of yellow pine is the longleaf pine cut in the Southern and Gulf States, the shortleaf pine from the same region as well as Arkansas, and the shortleaf and loblolly pine of the North Carolina pine region.

The lessened output was general among the larger producing States. In Missouri and Maryland alone the 1918 cut was in excess of that reported in 1917. The decrease ranged from 17 per cent in both Louisiana and North Carolina to as high as 36 per cent in Georgia. Through the greater loss in output in Arkansas, that State displaced North Carolina in seventh place in the rank of producing States.

Reports were received from 5,289 active mills in 1918, whereas 6,217 mills reported in 1917.

The average value of yellow pine f. o. b. mill for the year was $24.38. The figure represents an increase of $5.38 per 1,000 feet; or 28 per cent, over the year before. The average value rose 33 per cent in 1917 over 1916.

TABLE 8.—*Reported production of yellow pine*[1] *lumber in 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 10,845,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	5,289	9,941,997,000	100.0	$24.38
Louisiana	225	2,486,847,000	25.0	25.13
Mississippi	488	1,448,893,000	14.6	24.52
Texas	230	1,172,154,000	11.8	25.27
Alabama	638	1,037,659,000	10.4	22.27
North Carolina	1,008	782,027,000	7.9	23.09
Florida	184	765,912,000	7.7	24.21
Arkansas	260	742,236,000	7.5	25.15
Virginia	820	454,015,000	4.6	24.81
South Carolina	349	416,536,000	4.2	25.62
Georgia	465	352,682,000	3.5	22.08
Oklahoma	51	147,494,000	1.5	20.79
Missouri	84	42,062,000	.4	23.20
Tennessee	211	37,474,000	.4	18.83
Maryland	118	30,223,000	.3	23.65
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	158	25,783,000	.2	25.13

[1] Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), also known as Georgia pine and hard pine and exported as pitch pine; cut mostly in the Gulf States.
North Carolina pine (*Pinus tæda*), also called shortleaf, loblolly, old field, rosemary, and Virginia pine; cut mostly in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas.
Shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*); cut mostly in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.
Sand pine (*Pinus clausa*); Florida and Alabama.
Slash (or Cuban) pine (*Pinus caribæa*); cut mostly in Georgia and the Gulf States east of the Mississippi River.
Scrub pine (*Pinus virginiana*), also called Jersey pine; cut in the Middle Atlantic States.
Pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*); Middle Atlantic and Northern States.
Spruce pine (*Pinus glabra*); Gulf States.
Pond pine (*Pinus serotina*); South Atlantic States.
Table-mountain pine (*Pinus pungens*); Appalachian Mountains.

DOUGLAS FIR.

The reported production of Douglas fir, amounting to 5,819,141,000 feet, exceeded the 1917 output by 9 per cent. The computed total cut of 5,820,000,000 feet is the largest for any year for which figures are available. In 1917 the cut of Douglas fir formed 16 per cent of the aggregate output of all lumber in the United States; in 1918, the cut was 20 per cent, or one-fifth, of the total. The 1,101 mills reporting are an increase of 77 mills over the year before. In Washington and Oregon production was slightly larger in 1918, and in California production increased 40 per cent over 1917 with a smaller number of mills reporting. In Idaho and Montana the output decreased.

The average value per thousand feet increased from $16.28 in 1917 to $18.77, or 15 per cent. The 1918 figure is the topmost price recorded for this wood.

TABLE 9.—*Reported production of Douglas fir*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 5,820,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	1,101	5,819,141,000	100.0	$18.77
Washington	363	3,578,831,000	61.5	19.54
Oregon	407	1,898,080,000	32.6	17.09
California	78	219,267,000	3.8	20.32
Idaho	116	72,658,000	1.2	19.45
Montana	56	34,906,000	.6	19.38
All other States (see Summary p. 42)	81	15,399,000	.3	23.13

[1] Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) is the principal commercial species.

WHITE PINE.

White pine production reported in 1918 was smaller by 4 per cent than in 1917, the total cut amounting to 1,968,474,000 feet. In spite of the fact that it is the smallest quantity cut in more than a decade, white pine assumes the position occupied by oak in recent years in point of production. The 1918 white pine cut was 8 per cent below the 1917 cut in Minnesota, 7 per cent in Maine, and 21 per cent in Wisconsin; the cut gained by 8 per cent in Idaho and 10 per cent in New Hampshire.

The average value of white pine rose from $24.81 per 1,000 feet in 1917 to $30.84 in 1918, an increase of 24 per cent.

TABLE 10.—*Reported production of white pine*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 2,200,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	2,638	1,968,474,000	100.0	$30.84
Minnesota	154	830,439,000	42.2	30.77
Maine	376	237,466,000	12.1	28.21
Idaho	34	208,749,000	10.6	32.84
New Hampshire	247	188,569,000	9.6	28.78
Wisconsin	194	126,228,000	6.4	35.48
Massachusetts	194	99,377,000	5.0	26.72
Washington	31	65,856,000	3.3	25.45
New York	594	59,842,000	3.0	32.51
Michigan	124	46,664,000	2.4	35.47
Vermont	101	25,722,000	1.3	29.41
Pennsylvania	240	24,615,000	1.3	35.34
Virginia	89	9,410,000	.5	25.70
Connecticut	50	8,597,000	.4	34.09
Tennessee	39	8,017,000	.4	29.55
North Carolina	44	7,437,000	.4	27.71
All other States (see Summary p. 42)	127	21,486,000	1.1	27.28

[1] White pine (*Pinus strobus*) is the white pine cut in the Lake States, the Northeastern States, and the Appalachian region.
Norway (or red) pine (*Pinus resinosa*), though botanically a yellow pine, is cut in the Lake States and largely marketed with white pine.
Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) is cut in the Lake States.
Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) is cut in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon.

OAK.

The production of oak in the United States has decreased annually during the last 10 years and more, as a result of the depletion of oak timber and the wider use of a greater variety of hardwoods. In 1918 the reported cut was 1,658,714,000 feet, in comparison with 1,967,694,000 feet in 1917, a decrease of 16 per cent. The 1917 cut was 9 per cent less than that of 1916. The shifting center of oak production is indicated by Arkansas taking the place of West Virginia as the principal producing State. Arkansas, Louisiana, and New York were the only States in which the cut was larger than for the preceding year, all of the other States showing decreases ranging from 1 per cent in Pennsylvania to 34 per cent in Kentucky. The oak cut is 32 per cent of the aggregate cut of all hardwoods.

The average value of oak for the year was $31.11 per 1,000 feet, an advance of $6.62 per 1,000, or 27 per cent, over the year before.

TABLE 11.—*Reported production of oak*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 2,025,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	7,403	1,658,714,000	100.0	$31.11
Arkansas	285	237,678,000	14.3	29.14
Tennessee	459	181,712,000	11.0	29.23
West Virginia	357	175,130,000	10.6	35.16
Virginia	865	153,598,000	9.3	26.66
Kentucky	442	113,312,000	6.8	34.32
Mississippi	224	97,495,000	5.9	32.96
North Carolina	613	87,947,000	5.3	26.82
Missouri	294	86,302,000	5.2	24.65
Pennsylvania	580	84,729,000	5.1	33.52
Ohio	417	80,099,000	4.8	38.53
Louisiana	97	77,105,000	4.6	28.47
Indiana	335	65,646,000	4.0	42.78
Alabama	263	29,578,000	1.8	22.76
New York	535	25,405,000	1.5	35.22
Georgia	147	24,529,000	1.5	27.43
All other States (see Summary p. 42)	1,490	138,449,000	8.3	31.43

[1] Commercially the oaks are classed as white and red. The principal commercial oaks are listed below:

White oaks.—White oak (*Quercus alba*) is the white oak common throughout the eastern half of the United States.

Chestnut (or rock) oak (*Quercus prinus*) is found in the Appalachian region.

Post oak (*Quercus minor*) and bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) are common throughout the eastern half of the country.

Overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*) and cow (or basket) oak (*Quercus michauxii*) are the principal southern white oaks.

Red oaks.—Red oak (*Quercus rubra*) is the red oak common to the eastern part of the United States.

Texan red oak (*Quercus texana*) is the principal red oak sawed in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) is found in the Eastern and Central States.

Scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*) is the northern and northeastern red oak.

Yellow (or black) oak (*Quercus velutina*) is common to most States east of the Rocky Mountains.

Willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) is cut mostly in the Southern States.

HEMLOCK.

Hemlock production in 1918 was less by approximately 272,000,000 feet, or 14 per cent, than in 1917. The loss in output in comparison with the preceding year amounted to 12 per cent in Wisconsin, 19 per cent in Michigan, 13 per cent in Washington, 17 per cent in Pennsylvania, and 36 per cent in West Virginia. Washington succeeded Michigan in second place in point of production for all States. The output in Oregon, New Hampshire, and Vermont was larger than in 1917. Wisconsin and Michigan combined furnish 45 per cent of the aggregate cut of hemlock. Washington and Oregon produced 18.6 per cent of the country's total in 1917 and 20.3 per cent in 1918.

The average value of hemlock advanced from $20.78 per 1,000 feet in 1917 to $23.97 in 1918, a higher value by $3.19, or 15 per cent.

TABLE 12.—*Reported production of hemlock*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 1,875,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	2,891	1,696,493,000	100.0	$23.97
Wisconsin	226	498,936,000	29.4	25.26
Washington	101	275,693,000	16.3	17.41
Michigan	179	266,822,000	15.7	24.08
Pennsylvania	308	200,573,000	11.8	28.08
West Virginia	94	85,511,000	5.0	27.87
New York	808	70,159,000	4.1	27.76
Oregon	32	68,159,000	4.0	17.18
Maine	327	62,106,000	3.7	26.32
New Hampshire	195	36,511,000	2.2	26.53
North Carolina	61	31,107,000	1.8	19.79
Tennessee	35	28,982,000	1.7	24.49
Virginia	83	26,286,000	1.6	23.86
Vermont	205	18,366,000	1.1	26.76
Massachusetts	110	10,329,000	.6	24.41
All other States (see Summary p. 42)	127	16,953,000	1.0	23.66

[1] Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) is cut in the Lake States, Northeastern States, and the Appalachian region. Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) is manufactured in Washington and Oregon. Black (or western mountain) hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) is cut in small quantities. Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) is occasionally cut in the Appalachian region.

WESTERN YELLOW PINE.

The 1,707,784,000 feet of western yellow pine reported sawed in 1918 was 157,000,000 feet, or 8 per cent, under the 1917 output. The cut in California was 25 per cent less than in 1917 and that State gave way to Oregon as the leading State in production. California furnished 26 per cent of all the western yellow pine cut in 1917 and but 21 per cent in 1918. The cut in Idaho was practically the same as for the preceding year, and a slightly increased total was shown for both Washington and Montana.

The average value of $20.87 per 1,000 feet for western yellow pine differs from the 1917 average of $19.59 by $1.28, or practically 7 per cent.

TABLE 13.—*Reported production of western yellow pine*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 1,710,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	699	1,707,784,000	100.0	$20.87
Oregon	131	437,452,000	25.6	18.23
California, including Nevada	98	357,351,000	20.9	21.28
Idaho	117	310,582,000	18.2	23.50
Washington	115	220,231,000	12.9	18.28
Montana	62	169,956,000	10.0	21.68
Arizona	19	81,583,000	4.8	24.32
New Mexico	38	69,354,000	4.1	22.66
South Dakota	26	29,033,000	1.7	29.82
Colorado	57	26,427,000	1.5	19.65
All other States (see Summary p. 42)	36	5,815,000	.3	19.56

[1] Western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) is the one species cut as such.

SPRUCE.

The particular need for spruce for specific war purposes stimulated the production of this species in the Pacific northwest, with the result that the output is slightly in excess of the cut for 1917. Maine has been the leading spruce-producing State for a number of years, the annual output being approximately one-third of the country's entire cut, but the State dropped into third position in 1918 with its production amounting to but about one-fifth of the total cut. The scarcity of labor probably had something to do with this condition, since but 252 mills reported operating in 1918 in comparison with 298 mills in 1917. Washington's cut was 78,000,000 feet and Oregon's cut 95,000,000 feet in excess of 1917, or an increase of 39 per cent and 79 per cent, respectively. The combined cut of the two States formed one-half of the aggregate cut of the country. West Virginia's output declined 34 per cent.

The high price paid for airplane stock was offset by the lower prices which were necessary to move the large volume of lower grades, so that the average value reached but $28.65 per 1,000 feet, an advance of $4.24 per 1,000 feet, or 17 per cent over the 1917 figure.

TABLE 14.—*Reported production of spruce*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 1,125,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	1,172	980,561,000	100.0	$28.65
Washington	60	275,826,000	28.1	23.91
Oregon	35	215,828,000	22.0	27.03
Maine	252	206,208,000	21.0	33.26
West Virginia	16	45,258,000	4.6	38.27
New Hampshire	109	44,779,000	4.6	33.01
North Carolina	10	31,912,000	3.3	36.25
Vermont	197	31,530,000	3.2	30.67
New York	141	25,433,000	2.6	33.92
Minnesota	72	18,907,000	1.9	28.13
California	8	16,663,000	1.7	20.75
Colorado	54	16,269,000	1.7	20.72
Wisconsin	40	13,009,000	1.3	30.88
Idaho	18	12,820,000	1.3	23.00
Michigan	65	7,523,000	.8	29.79
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	95	18,596,000	1.9	25.38

[1] Red spruce (*Picea rubra*) is the principal species cut in the Northeastern States and the Appalachian region.
Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) is the principal species cut in Oregon and Washington.
Black spruce (*Picea mariana*) is cut in limited quantities in the Northeastern States.
White spruce (*Picea canadensis*) is cut in the Lake States.
Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmanni*) is cut in the Rocky Mountain region.

MAPLE.

The production of maple shared in the general slump in output. The reported cut of 696,986,000 feet was 105,000,000 feet, or 13 per cent below that of 1917. In Michigan, where more than 40 per cent of the country's total is cut, production dropped 63,000,000 feet, or 18 per cent from the previous year. Production in New York and Ohio was slightly greater than in 1917.

A higher average mill value was obtained in 1918 than in 1917, the average value of $29.05 in 1918 being an increase of $5.89 per 1,000 feet, or 25 per cent.

TABLE 15.—*Reported production of maple*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 815,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	3,659	696,986,000	100.0	$29.05
Michigan	178	287,231,000	41.2	29.93
Wisconsin	256	141,151,000	20.3	26.97
West Virginia	171	58,009,000	8.3	33.85
New York	699	46,691,000	6.7	31.02
Pennsylvania	392	35,324,000	5.1	27.09
Ohio	321	28,443,000	4.1	27.17
Indiana	269	19,582,000	2.8	32.64
Vermont	169	11,449,000	1.6	27.98
Arkansas	69	11,286,000	1.6	24.13
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	1,135	57,820,000	8.3	25.43

[1] Sugar (or hard) maple (*Acer saccharum*) is cut principally in the Northern States.
Silver (or soft) maple (*Acer saccharinum*) is also cut in the Northern States.
Red (or soft) maple (*Acer rubrum*) is the principal species cut in the Southern States.
Mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*) and striped maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*) are cut in the Eastern States.
Oregon maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) is cut in the Pacific Coast States.

GUM.

The cut of red gum in recent years, when the production of other woods declined, either increased or underwent little or no change. In 1918, however, the reported total production of 651,545,000 feet was 79,000,000 feet below the total cut in 1917, or 11 per cent. In Arkansas, in which State approximately one-third of the aggregate output of all States is sawed, the decrease in cut amounted to 15 per cent. The decline was shared in by all of the States with the exception of Alabama, where a slightly increased output advances the State from sixth to fifth place in rank of production.

The average value of $23.21 is an increase above the 1917 average of $19.56 of $3.65 per 1,000 feet, or 19 per cent.

TABLE 16.—*Reported production of gum*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 765,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	1,604	651,545,000	100.0	$23.21
Arkansas	239	196,359,000	30.1	22.64
Mississippi	185	148,538,000	22.8	26.62
Louisiana	82	104,514,000	16.0	22.02
Tennessee	187	56,198,000	8.6	23.14
Alabama	90	29,439,000	4.5	20.90
Missouri	57	24,037,000	3.7	22.72
Texas	51	16,448,000	2.5	19.53
South Carolina	30	15,576,000	2.4	21.06
Virginia	104	11,036,000	1.7	18.61
Kentucky	46	9,151,000	1.4	22.09
North Carolina	107	8,136,000	1.3	18.10
Georgia	35	7,723,000	1.2	21.74
Oklahoma	6	6,871,000	1.1	23.70
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	385	17,519,000	2.7	24.15

[1] Red (or sweet) gum (*Liquidamber styraciflua*) is the only species that goes into red-gum lumber. Commercial sap gum is the sapwood of the red gum.

CYPRESS.

The falling off in cypress production was more marked than for any other one wood. The decrease in reported production was 339,000,000 feet, or 37 per cent. The reported cut in 1918 was 578,026,000 feet. The cut in Louisiana, in which State 51 per cent of the country's cypress was produced, declined from 509,659,000 feet in 1917 to 296,986,000 feet in 1918, or 42 per cent. Florida's cut was 85,376,000 feet in 1918, or 49 per cent less than the 166,857,000 feet of the year before. South Carolina ranked third among the cypress-producing States in 1917, with a production of 59,107,000 feet. In 1918 the cut dwindled to 28,898,000 feet, or half as much as the year before, and the State dropped into fifth place. In 1918, the number of mills reporting totaled 587 in comparison with 654 for the preceding year.

The average value of cypress took an upward turn of 28 per cent from the average of $23.92 in 1917 to $30.56 in 1918, an increase of $6.64 per 1,000 feet.

TABLE 17.—*Reported production of cypress*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 630,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	587	578,026,000	100.0	$30.56
Louisiana	91	296,986,000	51.2	30.60
Florida	33	85,376,000	14.8	34.69
Georgia	32	41,836,000	7.2	30.90
Arkansas	123	40,638,000	7.0	26.56
South Carolina	28	28,898,000	5.0	33.62
Missouri	45	22,256,000	3.9	24.48
Mississippi	61	17,711,000	3.1	30.52
Tennessee	55	13,581,000	2.4	26.05
North Carolina	53	13,001,000	2.3	24.13
Virginia	20	6,008,000	1.1	31.27
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	46	11,735,000	2.0	27.19

[1] Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) is the one species cut as such.

REDWOOD.

Redwood production was reduced 44,000,000 feet from the reported total of 487,458,000 feet in 1917, a decrease of 9 per cent. Forty mills reported cutting redwood in 1918 and but 36 mills the year before. The statistics given are believed to cover practically all of the redwood cut.

The average mill value of redwood was $21 in 1917 and $24.30 in 1918, an advance of $3.30 per 1,000 feet, or 16 per cent.

TABLE 18.—*Reported production of redwood*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	40	443,231,000	100.0	$24.30
California	40	443,231,000	100.0	24.30

[1] Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) is the species chiefly cut. Bigtree (*Sequoia washingtoniana*) furnishes a minor part of the redwood production.

CHESTNUT.

The reported total cut of chestnut, amounting to 344,929,000 feet, was a decrease of 10 per cent from the 1917 cut. The decline in West Virginia was 22,000,000 feet, or 21 per cent. That State produces approximately one-fourth of all the chestnut sawed into lumber. Pennsylvania, with an increased output of 3,000,000 feet, or 7 per cent, was the one State to show an advance in 1918 over the year before.

The average value of $27.31 per 1,000 feet reported for chestnut is $5.77, or 27 per cent, over the 1917 value.

TABLE 19.—*Reported production of chestnut*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 400,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	2,515	344,929,000	100.0	$27.31
West Virginia	258	85,123,000	24.7	30.14
North Carolina	182	48,720,000	14.1	24.15
Pennsylvania	482	42,880,000	12.4	27.02
Virginia	188	41,866,000	12.1	25.87
Connecticut	112	28,250,000	8.2	29.24
Tennessee	232	26,741,000	7.8	25.50
Massachusetts	121	17,201,000	5.0	25.87
New York	371	14,115,000	4.1	28.74
Kentucky	198	11,069,000	3.2	25.50
Maryland	91	8,417,000	2.4	25.80
Ohio	139	4,990,000	1.4	27.28
Rhode Island	16	4,516,000	1.3	28.15
New Jersey	49	3,793,000	1.1	32.24
New Hampshire	40	3,659,000	1.1	24.79
Georgia	4	2,668,000	.8	29.32
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	32	921,000	.3	24.43

[1] Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) is the only species included in chestnut lumber.

BIRCH.

The quantity of birch reported sawed, totaling 316,101,000 feet, was less by 18 per cent than in 1917. The combined cut of Wisconsin and Michigan forms two-thirds of the aggregate produced in the United States. Wisconsin's cut in 1918 was less than the year before by 47,000,000 feet, or 22 per cent, and that of Michigan by 13,000,000 feet, or 21 per cent. An increased output of 3,000,000 feet in New York over the year before lifted that State from sixth to third on the list of producing States.

The advance in the average value of birch was from $24.07 to $29.94 per 1,000 feet, a difference of $5.87, or 24 per cent.

TABLE 20.—*Reported production of birch*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 370,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	1,842	316,101,000	100.0	$29.94
Wisconsin	226	161,968,000	51.2	30.14
Michigan	131	48,807,000	15.4	30.59
New York	372	21,002,000	6.6	30.32
Maine	137	17,071,000	5.4	32.28
Vermont	197	16,913,000	5.3	29.23
West Virginia	92	15,678,000	5.0	33.87
New Hampshire	106	9,364,000	3.0	27.75
Minnesota	66	7,769,000	2.5	21.95
Pennsylvania	180	5,425,000	1.7	28.16
Massachusetts	65	3,412,000	1.1	23.20
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	270	8,692,000	2.8	24.64

[1] Yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) is the principal species cut in the Lake States, New England, and New York.

Paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*) and white (or gray) birch (*Betula papulifolia*) are also cut to a limited extent in New England.

Sweet (or cherry) birch (*Betula lenta*) is cut in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

River (or red) birch (*Betula nigra*) is cut in the Southern States.

LARCH.

The reported cut of larch, known as tamarack in the Lake States and the Eastern States, amounting to 333,243,000 feet, was within 1 per cent of the total for 1917. Montana, which has led in the production of larch, cut 16 per cent less than in 1917, and gave way to Idaho in first place. The output in 1918 in Idaho amounted to 119,941,000 feet, an increase of 20 per cent. Washington mills enlarged their reported output from 34,242,000 feet in 1917 to 48,248,000 feet in 1918, or 41 per cent. The cut in other States was smaller than that reported for the year before.

The average value of larch went from $16.21 to $19.86 per 1,000 feet in 1918, an increase of 23 per cent.

TABLE 21.—*Reported production of larch*[1] *(tamarack) lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 355,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	492	333,243,000	100.0	$19.86
Idaho	58	119,941,000	36.0	19.50
Montana	34	114,250,000	34.3	20.70
Washington	60	48,248,000	14.5	15.04
Wisconsin	113	16,496,000	4.9	26.25
Oregon	16	12,841,000	3.8	18.17
Minnesota	97	11,890,000	3.6	23.06
Michigan	82	9,348,000	2.8	25.76
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	32	229,000	.1	26.60

[1] Western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) is the species cut in the Inland Empire and the Pacific Northwest. Tamarack, or larch (*Larix larcina*) is cut in the Lake States and New England States.

BEECH.

The reported total output of beech of 255,440,000 feet was smaller by 23,000,000 feet, or 8 per cent, than the 1917 cut. The production of beech is well distributed among the States, no Commonwealth or region dominating the cut. West Virginia with an increased cut of 3 per cent over the year before displaced Indiana in second position in rank of producing States. The output in New York and New Hampshire was larger than for the year before.

The average mill value for beech of $25.06 was $5.48 per 1,000 feet, or 28 per cent, above the 1917 value.

TABLE 22.—*Reported production of beech*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 290,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	2,502	255,440,000	100.0	$25.06
Michigan	143	46,181,000	18.1	25.52
West Virginia	148	36,631,000	14.3	26.87
Indiana	281	34,212,000	13.4	26.74
Pennsylvania	239	32,249,000	12.6	25.22
New York	567	31,573,000	12.4	24.96
Ohio	294	23,733,000	9.3	23.82
Kentucky	212	18,438,000	7.2	20.68
Tennessee	119	5,694,000	2.2	22.84
Vermont	113	5,575,000	2.2	25.20
Louisiana	12	4,574,000	1.8	23.03
Virginia	55	3,663,000	1.4	23.76
New Hampshire	55	3,096,000	1.2	25.23
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	264	9,821,000	3.9	23.83

[1] Beech (*Fagus atropunicea*) is the only species that goes into beech lumber.

YELLOW POPLAR.

Yellow poplar production, which declined 17 per cent in 1917 from 1916, fell off 26 per cent in 1918 from 1917. The cut of 241,963,000 feet reported in 1918 is but little more than one-fourth of the quantity reported cut in 1909. The cut in 1918 slumped 34 per cent from the 1917 figure in West Virginia, 15 per cent in Tennessee, 24 per cent in Kentucky, 8 per cent in Virginia, and 24 per cent in Georgia.

The average mill value for yellow poplar in 1918 was $35.06 per 1,000 feet; in 1917 it was $27.17; so that there was an advance of 29 per cent for the year.

TABLE 23.—*Reported production of yellow poplar*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 290,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	2,011	241,693,000	100.0	$35.06
West Virginia	216	52,462,000	21.7	39.40
Tennessee	335	41,338,000	17.1	35.55
Virginia	232	34,088,000	14.1	32.59
Kentucky	150	31,940,000	13.2	33.53
Georgia	48	21,538,000	8.9	37.63
North Carolina	230	20,336,000	8.4	29.30
Alabama	124	12,311,000	5.1	27.78
Ohio	154	8,683,000	3.6	43.60
Indiana	140	5,979,000	2.5	41.54
Pennsylvania	128	3,507,000	1.4	32.26
South Carolina	41	2,624,000	1.1	31.17
Mississippi	55	2,318,000	1.0	28.37
Maryland	38	1,857,000	.8	32.67
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	130	2,712,000	1.1	27.53

[1] Yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) is the only species that goes into poplar lumber.

CEDAR.

Cedar production in the country was 230,476,000 feet in 1918, or 11 per cent smaller than in 1917. The cut in Washington was smaller than the year before by 33,000,000 feet, or 25 per cent; Washington produced 52.6 per cent of all the cedar lumber in the United States in 1917 and 44 per cent in 1918. The cut increased in several States—9 per cent in Oregon, 75 per cent in Idaho, 42 per cent in in Michigan, and slightly in California.

The difference in the species cut in the several regions is responsible for the wide variation in the average value shown for the individual States. In 1917 the average for all States was $19.40; this increased $5.46 per 1,000 feet to $24.86 in 1918, or 28 per cent.

TABLE 24.—*Reported production of cedar*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 245,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	512	230,476,000	100.0	$24.86
Washington	87	102,379,000	44.0	20.06
Oregon	35	45,797,000	19.9	37.15
Idaho	18	26,810,000	11.6	21.42
California	37	21,358,000	9.3	19.14
Michigan	46	8,481,000	3.7	22.04
Maine	49	6,241,000	2.7	26.34
Tennessee	57	5,748,000	2.5	40.55
Virginia	30	3,326,000	1.4	26.32
North Carolina	30	3,226,000	1.4	32.55
Wisconsin	35	3,220,000	1.4	24.11
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	88	3,890,000	1.7	35.09

[1] Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) is cut in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.
Port Orford cedar (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*) is cut in Oregon.
Yellow cedar (*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis*) is cut in Washington.
Incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*) is cut in California.
Northern white cedar (or arborvitæ) (*Thuja occidentalis*) is cut in the Lake States and the Northeastern States.
White cedar (or jumper) (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*) is cut in the Atlantic Coast States.
Red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and southern red juniper (*Juniperus barbadensis*) is cut in Tennessee, Florida, and Alabama.

TUPELO.

The total reported cut of 201,103,000 feet of tupelo in 1918 was 20 per cent under that of the year before. Louisiana's portion of the total cut increased from 51 per cent in 1917 to 61 per cent in 1918, despite the fact that the State's output was 5,000,000 feet below that of the year before, or 4 per cent. Alabama's cut declined 37 per cent, North Carolina's 32 per cent, and South Carolina's 51 per cent. The cut in Arkansas jumped from 4,788,000 to 8,786,000 feet, or 84 per cent.

A higher average mill value was obtained in 1918 than in 1917, the average value of $22.73 in 1918 being an increase of $4.67 per 1,000 feet, or 26 per cent.

TABLE 25.—*Reported production of tupelo*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 237,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	597	201,103,000	100.0	$22.73
Louisiana	59	122,368,000	60.8	22.96
Alabama	31	16,078,000	8.0	23.56
North Carolina	38	12,399,000	6.2	20.74
Arkansas	53	8,786,000	4.4	21.42
South Carolina	14	8,303,000	4.1	22.95
Tennessee	76	6,311,000	3.1	22.43
Mississippi	45	5,082,000	2.5	23.74
Missouri	34	4,343,000	2.2	21.35
Illinois	9	4,332,000	2.2	23.56
Virginia	44	3,519,000	1.7	23.54
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	194	9,582,000	4.8	21.60

[1] Tupelo (or cotton gum) (*Nyssa aquatica*) is cut in the Gulf States.
Black gum (or pepperidge) (*Nyssa sylvatica*) is cut in the Atlantic and Central States and is sold both as tupelo and black gum.
Water gum (*Nyssa biflora*) is cut to a small extent in the South Atlantic States.

WHITE FIR.

After several years' continued growth in the production of white fir, the cut of 210,750,000 feet in 1918 was 1 per cent under that of the year before. The manufacture declined 13 per cent in California and Nevada, and 42 per cent in Oregon; it increased 34 per cent in Idaho and 38 per cent in Washington.

The 1918 average value of white fir was $19.61 per 1,000 feet; that of 1917, $17.16. The advance was equivalent to 14 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Reported production of white fir*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 213,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	210	210,750,000	100.0	$19.61
California (including Nevada)	54	104,778,000	49.7	19.98
Idaho	43	50,070,000	23.8	23.71
Washington	35	32,790,000	15.6	14.67
Oregon	36	11,418,000	5.4	15.25
New Mexico	5	5,913,000	2.8	14.31
Montana	15	4,523,000	2.1	19.96
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	22	1,258,000	.6	18.22

[1] White fir (*Abies concolor*) is cut only in the west.
Marketed as white fir are:
Grand fir (*Abies grandis*), cut mostly in Idaho and Montana.
Silver fir (*Abies amabilis*), cut chiefly in Washington.
Red fir (*Abies magnifica*), cut chiefly in California.
Alpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), cut chiefly in the northern Rocky Mountain and Cascade Mountain region.

BASSWOOD.

Basswood production, reported as 174,661,000 feet in 1918, was 8 per cent below that of 1917. In Wisconsin the cut was 7 per cent greater than the year before, and the State's proportion of the entire output of the country increased from 35.5 per cent to 41.5 per cent. Michigan's production decreased 22 per cent and West Virginia's 19 per cent.

An increase of $8.04 per 1,000 feet—from $25.96 in 1917 to $34 in 1918—took place in the average mill value for basswood. The increase is 31 per cent.

TABLE 27.—*Reported production of basswood*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 200,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	2,102	174,661,000	100.0	$34.00
Wisconsin	259	72,462,000	41.5	34.68
Michigan	162	29,788,000	17.0	36.04
West Virginia	141	17,195,000	9.9	35.34
New York	539	12,265,000	7.0	33.12
Virginia	57	5,895,000	3.4	36.13
Tennessee	63	5,013,000	2.9	32.00
Indiana	100	4,805,000	2.7	34.13
Ohio	138	4,775,000	2.7	32.34
North Carolina	65	4,718,000	2.7	30.09
Kentucky	65	4,249,000	2.4	28.94
Pennsylvania	140	3,437,000	2.0	29.33
Vermont	117	3,286,000	1.9	32.33
Minnesota	77	2,968,000	1.7	23.11
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	179	3,805,000	2.2	28.07

[1] Basswood (or linn) (*Tilia americana*) is cut in the Lake States.
White basswood (*Tilia heterophylla*) is cut in the Appalachian Mountain region.
Downy basswood (*Tilia pubescens*) is cut in limited quantity in the Southern States.

ELM.

The reported cut of elm in 1918, amounting to 166,481,000 feet, is 13 per cent smaller than that for the preceding year. The cut in Wisconsin, the leading State in production, was less than 1 per cent smaller than in 1917. A decrease is recorded of 20 per cent in Michigan, 14 per cent in Arkansas, and 25 per cent in Indiana.

The upward trend in prices carried the average mill value from $23.89 in 1917 to $28.19 in 1918, an increase of $4.30, or 18 per cent, per 1,000 feet.

TABLE 28.—*Reported production of elm*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 195,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill
		Feet b. m.		
United States	2,099	166,481,000	100.0	$28.19
Wisconsin	232	45,889,000	27.6	30.10
Michigan	171	28,841,000	17.3	32.18
Arkansas	91	18,692,000	11.2	25.19
Indiana	222	12,876,000	7.7	30.13
Ohio	230	11,068,000	6.7	28.77
Tennessee	112	10,450,000	6.3	23.68
Missouri	100	9,270,000	5.6	21.81
Mississippi	64	7,238,000	4.3	25.83
New York	339	6,291,000	3.8	27.35
Louisiana	34	4,467,000	2.7	23.85
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	504	11,399,000	6.8	22.30

[1] White (or soft) elm (*Ulmus americana*) is cut in all of the States east of the Rocky Mountains.
Slippery (or red, or soft) elm (*Ulmus pubescens*) is cut in the same region as white elm.
Cork (or true rock) elm (*Ulmus racemosa*) is cut in the Lake States.
Wing elm (*Ulmus alata*) and cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*) are occasionally cut in the lower Mississippi Valley.

COTTONWOOD.

In line with the reduction generally in the cut of other woods, the reported production in 1918 of 148,327,000 feet of cottonwood represents a falling off of 17 per cent in the output compared with the year before. The decrease amounted to 28 per cent in Mississippi, 39 per cent in Arkansas, and 37 per cent in Louisiana.

The average value of cottonwood went up $2.84 per 1,000 feet—from $23.19 in 1917 to $26.13 in 1918—an advance of 13 per cent.

TABLE 29.—*Reported production of cottonwood*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 175,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	796	148,327,000	100.0	$26.13
Mississippi	51	34,345,000	23.2	27.36
Arkansas	46	28,281,000	19.0	29.15
Minnesota	83	21,721,000	14.7	17.85
Tennessee	37	15,844,000	10.7	27.81
Louisiana	29	13,436,000	9.1	27.45
Missouri	48	6,114,000	4.1	26.94
Michigan	39	2,892,000	1.9	27.24
Kentucky	27	2,298,000	1.5	28.23
Oklahoma	11	2,180,000	1.5	24.28
Wisconsin	30	2,014,000	1.4	25.85
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	395	19,202,000	12.9	25.95

[1] Common cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) is the species most commonly cut east of the Rocky Mountains and more particularly in the lower Mississippi Valley.
Swamp cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*) is cut in the Mississippi Valley States.
Aspen (or popple) (*Populus tremuloides*) is cut in the Lake States and the Northeastern States, and to a limited extent in the Rocky Mountains and farther west.
Large-toothed aspen (*Populus grandidentata*) is cut in the Lake States and Northeastern States.
Balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*) is cut in the Lake States and Eastern States.
Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) is cut in the Pacific Coast States.

ASH.

The reported output of ash in 1918, totaling 147,414,000 feet, was within 7 per cent of the cut for the previous year. In practically every State the production was smaller; the decline in Louisiana amounted to 9 per cent, in Arkansas 7 per cent, in Tennessee 5 per cent, and in Wisconsin 6 per cent, while the output in Indiana was nearly the same as in 1917.

Ash has next to the highest average value of any domestic wood. A 29 per cent increase in the average value took place during the year. The 1917 value was $30.01; the 1918 value, $38.70.

TABLE 30.—*Reported production of ash*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 170,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	2,826	147,414,000	100.0	$38.70
Louisiana	62	19,497,000	13.2	34.76
Arkansas	102	19,321,000	13.1	39.05
Tennessee	151	12,938,000	8.8	44.05
Wisconsin	162	12,887,000	8.7	32.13
Indiana	195	12,300,000	8.4	50.91
New York	548	8,974,000	6.1	39.49
Ohio	217	7,873,000	5.3	48.97
Mississippi	80	7,250,000	4.9	40.50
West Virginia	107	5,854,000	4.0	43.89
Michigan	134	5,627,000	3.8	33.29
Missouri	54	5,442,000	3.7	35.58
Kentucky	124	4,128,000	2.8	35.24
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	890	25,323,000	17.2	33.37

[1] Lumber trade practice specifies white ash and brown ash. The former is cut from the white ash tree and the latter from the black ash tree.
Green ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*) is cut in the Southern States.
White ash (*Fraxinus americana*) is cut in the Central States.
Black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) is cut in the Lake States and Northeastern States.
Red ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) is cut in limited quantity in the Eastern States.
Oregon ash (*Fraxinus oregona*) is cut in the Pacific Northwest.

SUGAR PINE.

Decreased manufacture of sugar pine to the extent of 16 per cent took place in 1918 from the year before. The total output reported was 111,800,000 feet. A reduction in the number of active mills is noticeable for both California and Oregon.

The average value of sugar pine was $28.26 per 1,000 feet in 1918, an increase over the 1917 value of $3.57, or 14 per cent.

TABLE 31.—*Reported production of sugar pine*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	54	111,800,000	100.0	$28.26
California	43	108,423,000	97.0	28.52
Oregon	11	3,377,000	3.0	20.14

[1] Sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) is the only species cut as such and is found only in California and southern Oregon.

HICKORY.

Hickory and walnut were the only hardwoods the production of which was greater in 1918 than in 1917. The reported cut of hickory was 89,405,000 feet, an increase of 8 per cent. Contributing to this larger total was an increased cut of 18 per cent in Arkansas, 11 per cent in Tennessee, and 19 per cent in Mississippi and Indiana.

The average mill value of hickory of $37.95 per 1,000 feet was $8.47, or 29 per cent, more than the corresponding figure for 1917.

TABLE 32.—*Reported production of hickory*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 100,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	2,127	89,405,000	100.0	$37.95
Arkansas	122	14,806,000	16.6	39.49
Tennessee	208	12,243,000	13.7	39.48
Mississippi	68	8,764,000	9.8	37.23
West Virginia	158	8,759,000	9.8	32.60
Indiana	217	8,666,000	9.7	42.14
Ohio	260	5,623,000	6.3	41.42
Louisiana	29	5,398,000	6.0	41.74
Kentucky	163	5,103,000	5.7	31.78
Pennsylvania	177	2,982,000	3.3	35.17
Virginia	122	2,666,000	3.0	27.40
Missouri	64	2,466,000	2.8	37.21
North Carolina	91	2,057,000	2.3	33.31
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	448	9,872,000	11.0	39.45

[1] Several species of hickory are cut, the principal ones being shagbark (*Hicoria ovata*), shellbark (*Hicoria laciniosa*), pignut (*Hicoria glabra*), bitternut (*Hicoria minima*), and mockernut (*Hicoria alba*).

WALNUT.

Stimulated by Government agencies, the production of walnut reached a total of 87,305,000 feet in 1918, an increase of 63 per cent over the 1917 cut. The Missouri mills more than doubled their cut, and the output was larger by 52 per cent in Indiana, 51 per cent in Ohio, and 57 per cent in Tennessee. Four mills in Kansas cut 7,507,000 feet, or nearly 9 per cent of the aggregate production of the country. Mills in 34 States reported the manufacture of walnut.

The average mill value of walnut increased $4.61 per 1,000 feet, or 6 per cent, for the year. The value was $72.99 in 1917 and $77.60 in 1918.

TABLE 33.—*Reported production of walnut*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 100,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	855	87,305,000	100.0	$77.60
Missouri	54	29,277,000	33.5	85.92
Indiana	149	11,941,000	13.6	80.99
Ohio	110	10,071,000	11.5	89.07
Tennessee	108	7,581,000	8.6	58.04
Kansas	4	7,507,000	8.6	59.33
Illinois	20	6,130,000	7.0	82.83
Iowa	22	5,416,000	6.2	78.71
Kentucky	96	5,263,000	6.0	68.48
Virginia	51	1,696,000	2.0	51.23
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	241	2,423,000	3.0	53.27

[1] Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) is the only species cut as such.

BALSAM FIR.

Balsam fir lumber production in 1918 declined 13 per cent from the year before, the total reported being 65,402,000 feet. Maine mills milled 57 per cent of the country's total output in 1917 and but 46 per cent in 1918. The cut in this State amounted to 30,161,000 feet and represented a decrease of 30 per cent. The cut was less by 4 per cent in Minnesota, 21 per cent in Michigan, and 17 per cent in Vermont. It was larger by 76 per cent in Wisconsin.

The average mill value of balsam fir jumped from $20.02 in 1917 to $27.27 in 1918. The difference of $7.25 per 1,000 feet was 36 per cent.

TABLE 34.—*Reported production of balsam fir*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 82,000,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	406	65,402,000	100.0	$27.27
Maine	163	30,161,000	46.1	28.98
Minnesota	59	10,814,000	16.5	23.42
Wisconsin	26	10,430,000	16.0	28.33
Michigan	37	6,269,000	9.6	26.59
Vermont	61	3,527,000	5.4	22.76
New Hampshire	32	2,534,000	3.9	27.24
New York	23	1,469,000	2.2	27.46
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	5	198,000	.3	21.34

[1] Balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) is the only species cut as such.

SYCAMORE.

Sycamore production, totaling 26,283,000 feet, was 8 per cent smaller than the cut reported for the preceding year. In Arkansas, Indiana, and Tennessee, the three States leading in production, the output was smaller; in most of the other States mills reported a slightly increased cut.

The average mill value for sycamore in 1918 was $23.59 per 1,000 feet, compared with $18.68 in 1917, an advance of 26 per cent.

TABLE 35.—*Reported production of sycamore*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 30,000 000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	775	26,283,000	100.0	$23.59
Arkansas	54	6,437,000	24.5	23.29
Indiana	157	3,457,000	13.2	29.05
Tennessee	74	3,162,000	12.0	22.12
Missouri	71	2,773,000	10.6	19.48
Ohio	100	1,868,000	7.1	26.80
Illinois	38	1,730,000	6.6	23.04
Mississippi	27	1,714,000	6.5	24.63
Kentucky	93	1,518,000	5.8	21.35
Louisiana	12	1,075,000	4.0	23.98
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	149	2,549,000	9.7	21.71

[1] Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) is the only species cut as such.

LODGEPOLE PINE.

The aggregate cut of 12,176,000 feet of lodgepole pine was 2 per cent less than the cut in 1917. The mills in Montana reported a smaller output, while those in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah returned a slightly larger production.

The increase in the average mill value for lodgepole pine was $2.61 per 1,000 feet, or 14 per cent, the average having been $18.34 in 1917 and $20.95 in 1918

TABLE 36.—*Reported production of lodgepole pine*[1] *lumber, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 12,500,000 feet.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported.	Per cent.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.
		Feet b. m.		
United States	75	12,176,000	100.0	$20.95
Colorado	22	8,052,000	66.1	20.48
Wyoming	21	2,153,000	17.7	23.39
Utah	11	824,000	6.8	22.16
Montana	6	729,000	6.0	17.78
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	15	418,000	3.4	20.67

[1] Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) is the only species cut as such.

MINOR SPECIES.

In Table 37 is shown the quantity reported sawed of a number of woods, both domestic and imported, which have more or less special uses and which are in themselves not important enough to be tabulated and discussed separately. The tabulation also indicates the average value reported and the States in which the several woods were sawed. Mahogany forms the largest single item listed; the production was 17 per cent smaller than in 1917. The reported output of locust was almost 5 times greater and that of Spanish cedar almost 10 times greater in 1918 than in 1917.

TABLE 37.—*Reported production of minor species, 1918.*

[Computed total production in the United States, 60,963,000 feet.]

Kind of wood.	Quantity reported.	Average value per 1,000 feet f. o. b. mill.	States reporting.
	Feet b. m.		
Total	56,079,000	$82.80	
Mahogany	21,474,000	160.62	La., Ky., Calif.
Willow	6,269,000	24.90	La., Miss., Mo., Ark., Tenn., Ohio, Pa., Iowa., N. Y.
Cherry	5,277,000	43.79	W. Va., Pa., N. Y., Tenn., Ind., N. C., Va., Mass., Mich., Ohio, Ky., N. H., Wis., Vt., Conn., La.
Noble fir	5,201,000	18.82	Oreg.
Locust	5,020,000	46.31	N. Y., Tenn., Oreg., Ind., Ark., W. Va., Va., N. C., Pa., Mo., La., N. J., Ky., Miss., Md., Ohio.
Buckeye	3,646,000	29.47	Tenn., N. C., Va., W. Va., Ky., Ohio.
Spanish cedar	2,217,000	87.65	La., Ky., Calif.
Pecan	1,865,000	27.91	La., Ark., Miss., Tenn., Ills.
Magnolia	1,579,000	23.52	Tex., La., Ga.
Hackberry	1,133,000	21.53	Ark., La., Miss., Tenn., Ala., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Mo.
Alder	960,000	15.70	Wash., Oreg., Calif.
Butternut	529,000	30.22	Wis., W. Va., Mass., Ind., Pa., Va., Vt., Mich., N. Y., Tenn., N. C., Ky.
Laurel	300,000	[1] 45.00	Calif.
Red Bay	268,000	21.11	Ga., Miss.
Cucumber	130,000	29.61	W. Va., N. Y., Pa., Md., Ky.
Persimmon	70,000	24.10	S. C., Miss., Ark., Ga., La., Tenn.
Mulberry	40,000	20.63	Ga., Ky.
Hornbean	40,000	60.00	Mass.
Sassafras	31,000	23.19	Mo., Ark., Miss., Ill., Ky., Tenn., Ohio.
Box elder	13,000	25.00	N. C.
Mario	9,000	100.00	Calif.
Chittum	4,000	24.00	N. C.
Holly	3,000	26.67	La., N. C.
Coffee tree	1,000	30.00	Ind.

[1] Arbitrary value assigned.

PRODUCTION OF LATH.

Lath production in the United States decreased 40 per cent in 1918 in comparison with the output in 1917. The 1917 cut was 17 per cent less than that of 1916. The smaller output reflected the light demand and the character of construction work carried on during the year; lath production fluctuates each year with the number and class of buildings put up. The reduction in lath production was general. For each State listed a decrease is noticeable in a comparison of the 1918 figures with those of the year before.

The mills reporting their lath cut in 1918 numbered 909, while in 1917 the number was 1,456. Table 38 shows the number of active mills reporting and the production of each for the last few years.

TABLE 38.—*Reported production of lath, 1916–18.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.			Quantity reported (number of pieces).		
	1918	1917	1916	1918	1917	1916
United States	909	1,456	1,770	1,362,187,000	2,281,738,000	2,754,688,000
Louisiana	53	68	69	236,543,000	348,806,000	354,551,000
Minnesota	31	45	53	155,905,000	213,092,000	267,788,000
Washington	42	58	64	154,668,000	230,194,000	264,690,000
Wisconsin	75	113	121	122,858,000	185,074,000	218,598,000
Mississippi	27	33	30	81,598,000	133,925,000	162,689,000
Oregon	23	32	46	78,780,000	132,418,000	142,352,000
Idaho	20	22	24	70,494,000	86,264,000	117,365,000
Maine	50	106	139	62,671,000	142,488,000	215,117,000
Florida	22	27	28	55,171,000	97,954,000	85,187,000
Michigan	42	62	80	48,533,000	84,352,000	109,323,000
West Virginia	29	54	80	33,289,000	44,233,000	96,665,000
Arkansas	30	31	30	26,481,000	147,578,000	78,157,000
Alabama	18	31	39	25,227,000	39,685,000	64,922,000
California	10	20	19	22,281,000	37,651,000	30,713,000
Montana	11	16	12	21,903,000	23,332,000	25,522,000
Texas	11	18	20	21,866,000	47,654,000	42,686,000
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	415	720	916	143,919,000	287,038,000	478,363,000

PRODUCTION OF SHINGLES.

Shingle production showed a decrease in 1918 of 35 per cent from the 1917 figures. The 1917 output was less by 7 per cent than the preceding year. The number of shingles reported produced in 1918 was 5,690,182,000. The number of mills reporting was 1,052, in comparison with 1,619 in 1917 and 1,932 in 1916. The figures would indicate the inactivity of 880 mills which were active in 1916. Washington's output of 4,238,714,000 shingles is three-fourths of the whole number manufactured in the United States. All of the States, with the exception of Tennessee, show a decreased production in 1918. The decline in Washington was 33 per cent from the year before.

TABLE 39.—*Reported production of shingles, 1916–18.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.			Quantity reported (number of pieces).		
	1918	1917	1916	1918	1917	1916
United States	1,052	1,619	1,932	5,690,182,000	8,696,513,000	9,371,333,000
Washington	158	230	238	4,238,714,000	6,313,364,000	6,739,388,000
Oregon	25	42	50	281,138,000	481,353,000	471,762,000
Louisiana	44	55	53	272,866,000	453,819,000	404,263,000
Michigan	48	69	69	148,565,000	203,907,000	201,171,000
California	20	41	52	146,071,000	261,434,000	348,622,000
Florida	37	49	51	102,725,000	143,792,000	131,795,000
Wisconsin	63	73	73	91,907,000	151,726,000	175,455,000
Maine	100	150	200	87,193,000	166,101,000	217,543,000
Alabama	60	94	113	50,065,000	54,735,000	81,414,000
North Carolina	66	110	135	48,080,000	73,703,000	123,959,000
Georgia	37	116	148	46,395,000	112,430,000	131,763,000
Tennessee	33	45	54	44,760,000	5,167,000	9,176,000
Idaho	4	7	9	32,893,000	52,631,000	79,960,000
Arkansas	35	44	42	25,870,000	59,927,000	45,411,000
All other States (see Summary, p. 42)	322	494	645	72,940,000	162,424,000	209,651,000

LUMBER VALUES.

The average values for lumber shown in Table 40 were determined for each species from the individual reports of mills representing every variation incident to the logging, transportation, manufacture, and sale of lumber. More than one-half of the mills, in reporting their cut, furnished values at which sales were made f. o. b. mill. These reports were scrutinized carefully and the figures are undoubtedly representative.

The table shows the average value of the different woods for specified years from 1907 to 1918, during which period the lumber industry has undergone rather marked vicissitudes. The average value of $24.79 per 1,000 feet for all woods in 1918 is an increase of $4.47, or 22 per cent, over the 1917 average figure. It is the highest value recorded for any one year for which statistics are available. Every wood listed in the table shared in the advance, some to a much greater degree than others, as is revealed in the individual species tables.

TABLE 40.—*Average value per 1,000 feet board measure, by kinds of wood, for specified years, 1907–1918.*

Kind of wood.	1918	1917	1916	1915	1911	1910	1909	1907
All kinds	$24.79	$20.32	$15.32	$14.04	$15.05	$15.30	$15.38	$16.56
Softwoods:								
Yellow pine	24.38	19.00	14.33	12.41	13.87	13.29	12.69	14.02
Douglas fir	18.77	16.28	10.78	10.59	11.05	13.09	12.44	14.12
White pine	30.84	24.81	19.16	17.44	18.54	18.93	18.16	19.41
Western yellow pine	20.87	19.59	14.52	14.32	13.62	14.25	15.39	15.67
Hemlock	23.97	20.78	15.35	13.14	13.59	13.85	13.95	15.53
Spruce	28.65	24.41	17.58	16.58	16.14	16.62	16.91	17.26
Cypress	30.56	23.92	20.85	19.85	20.54	20.51	20.46	22.12
Redwood	24.30	21.00	13.93	13.54	13.99	15.52	14.80	17.70
Larch (tamarack)	19.86	16.21	12.49	10.78	11.87	12.33	12.68	13.99
Cedar	24.86	19.40	15.24	16.10	13.86	15.53	19.95	19.14
White fir	19.61	17.16	12.25	10.94	10.64	11.52	13.10	15.54
Sugar pine	28.26	24.69	16.77	17.40	17.52	18.68	18.14	19.84
Balsam fir	27.27	20.02	16.49	13.79	13.42	14.48	13.99	16.16
Lodgepole pine	20.95	18.34	15.13	13.57	12.41	14.88	16.25	[1]
Hardwoods:								
Oak	31.11	24.49	20.06	18.73	19.14	18.76	20.50	21.23
Maple	29.05	23.16	18.24	15.21	15.49	18.16	15.77	16.84
Gum, red and sap	23.21	19.56	14.64	12.54	12.11	12.26	13.20	14.10
Chestnut	27.31	21.54	17.05	16.17	16.63	16.23	16.12	17.04
Birch	29.94	24.07	19.59	16.52	16.61	17.37	16.95	17.37
Beech	25.06	19.58	16.20	14.01	14.09	14.34	13.25	14.30
Yellow poplar	35.06	27.17	21.89	22.45	25.46	24.71	25.39	24.91
Tupelo	22.73	18.06	13.00	12.25	12.46	12.14	11.87	14.48
Basswood	34.00	25.96	21.05	18.89	19.20	20.94	19.50	20.03
Elm	28.19	23.89	19.46	16.98	17.13	18.67	17.52	18.45
Cottonwood	26.13	23.19	17.42	17.36	18.12	17.78	18.05	18.42
Ash	38.70	30.01	23.85	22.15	21.21	22.47	24.44	25.01
Hickory	37.95	29.48	23.84	23.35	22.47	26.55	30.80	29.50
Walnut	77.60	72.99	42.38	48.37	31.70	34.91	43.79	43.31
Sycamore	23.59	18.68	14.65	13.86	13.16	14.10	14.87	14.58

[1] Data not obtained.

DETAILED SUMMARY.

In Table 41 are summarized the data presented in the individual species tables, showing, by States, the number of active sawmills reporting and their cut of each wood, and in addition the production of lath and shingles for 1918.

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1918.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Aggregate softwoods and hardwoods.	Softwoods.		
			Total.	Yellow pine.	Douglas fir.
		Feet b. m.	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*
United States	14,765	29,362,020,000	24,099,554,000	9,941,997,000	5,819,141,000
Alabama	690	1,134,393,000	1,042,098,000	1,037,659,000	
Arizona	19	82,511,000	82,511,000		438,000
Arkansas	612	1,327,393,000	782,874,000	742,236,000	
California and Nevada	153	1,277,084,000	1,275,132,000		219,267,000
Colorado	114	54,632,000	54,520,000		2,917,000
Connecticut	128	57,022,000	12,868,000	2,000,000	
Delaware	25	5,200,000	3,167,000	3,137,000	
Florida	191	862,580,000	851,420,000	765,912,000	
Georgia	481	463,472,000	397,904,000	352,682,000	
Idaho	173	802,529,000	802,219,000		72,658,000
Illinois	91	36,459,000	932,000	15,000	
Indiana	358	185,619,000	100,000		
Iowa	57	13,025,000	10,000		
Kansas and Nebraska	9	8,280,000	5,000		
Kentucky	464	246,656,000	26,282,000	9,165,000	
Louisiana	310	3,158,736,000	2,783,833,000	2,486,847,000	
Maine	476	570,846,000	542,208,000		
Maryland	199	66,378,000	32,031,000	30,223,000	
Massachusetts	227	151,217,000	119,133,000	2,840,000	
Michigan	271	801,967,000	345,107,000		
Minnesota	203	911,453,000	872,573,000		
Mississippi	601	1,786,082,000	1,466,604,000	1,448,893,000	
Missouri	343	241,039,000	64,318,000	42,062,000	
Montana	98	335,811,000	335,344,000		34,906,000
New Hampshire	271	304,999,000	272,635,000	200,000	
New Jersey	70	15,755,000	4,159,000	3,655,000	
New Mexico	47	85,215,000	85,215,000		9,938,000
New York	1,023	328,841,000	157,569,000	365,000	
North Carolina	1,192	1,066,839,000	868,710,000	782,027,000	
Ohio	449	190,920,000	586,000	93,000	
Oklahoma	83	172,294,000	149,324,000	147,494,000	
Oregon	476	2,708,955,000	2,695,302,000		1,898,080,000
Pennsylvania	719	445,313,000	227,464,000	1,726,000	
Rhode Island	16	12,250,000	5,523,000	50,000	
South Carolina	352	483,009,000	445,444,000	416,536,000	
South Dakota	26	29,033,000	29,033,000		
Tennessee	725	492,225,000	93,802,000	37,474,000	
Texas	244	1,215,192,000	1,172,754,000	1,172,154,000	
Utah	67	8,837,000	8,753,000		927,000
Vermont	266	123,558,000	79,312,000		
Virginia	1,222	769,544,000	500,265,000	454,015,000	
Washington	455	4,602,469,000	4,599,859,000		3,578,831,000
West Virginia	370	598,194,000	136,207,000	2,537,000	
Wisconsin	358	1,122,068,000	668,319,000		
Wyoming	38	6,126,000	6,126,000		1,179,000

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1918*—Continued.

State.	Softwoods—Continued.					
	White pine.	Western yellow pine.	Hemlock.	Spruce.	Cypress.	Redwood.
	Feet b. m.	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*
United States	1,968,474,000	1,707,784,000	1,696,493,000	980,561,000	578,026,000	443,231,000
Alabama					2,855,000	
Arizona	20,000	81,583,000		360,000		
Arkansas					40,638,000	
California and Nevada		357,351,000	4,061,000	16,663,000		443,231,000
Colorado		26,427,000		16,269,000		
Connecticut	8,597,000		2,247,000			
Delaware					10,000	
Florida					85,376,000	
Georgia	2,684,000		702,000		41,836,000	
Idaho	208,749,000	310,582,000	204,000	12,820,000		
Illinois					917,000	
Indiana						
Iowa	8,000					
Kansas and Nebraska						
Kentucky	3,299,000		7,631,000	20,000	5,467,000	
Louisiana					296,986,000	
Maine	237,466,000		62,106,000	206,208,000		
Maryland	442,000		1,300,000		56,000	
Massachusetts	99,377,000		10,329,000	6,174,000		
Michigan	46,664,000		266,822,000	7,523,000		
Minnesota	830,439,000		360,000	18,907,000		
Mississippi					17,711,000	
Missouri					22,256,000	
Montana	4,207,000	169,956,000		6,773,000		
New Hampshire	188,569,000		36,511,000	44,779,000		
New Jersey	73,000		107,000			
New Mexico	10,000	69,354,000				
New York	59,842,000		70,159,000	25,433,000		
North Carolina	7,437,000		31,107,000	31,912,000	13,001,000	
Ohio	155,000		333,000			
Oklahoma					1,830,000	
Oregon	2,322,000	437,452,000	68,159,000	215,828,000		
Pennsylvania	24,615,000		200,573,000	371,000		
Rhode Island	5,365,000		8,000			
South Carolina					28,898,000	
South Dakota		29,033,000				
Tennessee	8,017,000		28,982,000		13,581,000	
Texas					600,000	
Utah		4,257,000		2,481,000		
Vermont	25,722,000		18,366,000	31,530,000		
Virginia	9,410,000		26,286,000	1,210,000	6,008,000	
Washington	65,856,000	220,231,000	275,693,000	275,826,000		
West Virginia	2,901,000		85,511,000	45,258,000		
Wisconsin	126,228,000		498,936,000	13,009,000		
Wyoming		1,558,000		1,207,000		

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1918.*—Continued.

State.	Softwoods—Continued.					
	Larch.	Cedar.	White fir.	Sugar pine.	Balsam fir.	Lodgepole pine.
United States	*Feet b. m.* 333,243,000	*Feet b. m.* 230,476,000	*Feet b. m.* 210,750,000	*Feet b. m.* 111,800,000	*Feet b. m.* 65,402,000	*Feet b. m.* 12,176,000
Alabama		1,584,000				
Arizona			110,000			
Arkansas						
California and Nevada		21,358,000	104,778,000	108,423,000		
Colorado			855,000			8,052,000
Connecticut		24,000				
Delaware		20,000				
Florida		132,000				
Georgia						
Idaho	119,941,000	26,810,000	50,070,000			385,000
Illinois						
Indiana		100,000				
Iowa	2,000					
Kansas and Nebraska		5,000				
Kentucky		700,000				
Louisiana						
Maine	26,000	6,241,000			30,161,000	
Maryland		10,000				
Massachusetts	25,000	333,000			55,000	
Michigan	9,348,000	8,481,000			6,269,000	
Minnesota	11,890,000	163,000			10,814,000	
Mississippi						
Missouri						
Montana	114,250,000		4,523,000			729,000
New Hampshire	12,000	30,000			2,534,000	
New Jersey		324,000				
New Mexico			5,913,000			
New York	86,000	215,000			1,469,000	
North Carolina		3,226,000				
Ohio		5,000				
Oklahoma						
Oregon	12,841,000	45,797,000	11,418,000	3,377,000		28,000
Pennsylvania	46,000				133,000	
Rhode Island		100,000				
South Carolina		10,000				
South Dakota						
Tennessee		5,748,000				
Texas						
Utah			264,000			824,000
Vermont	32,000	135,000			3,527,000	
Virginia		3,326,000			10,000	
Washington	48,248,000	102,379,000	32,790,000			5,000
West Virginia						
Wisconsin	16,496,000	3,220,000			10,430,000	
Wyoming			29,000			2,153,000

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50.000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1918*—Continued.

State.	Hardwoods.					
	Total.	Oak.	Maple.	Gum, red and sap.	Chestnut.	Birch.
	Feet b. m.	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*
United States	5,262,466,000	1,658,714,000	696,986,000	651,545,000	344,929,000	316,101,000
Alabama	92,295,000	29,578,000	79,000	29,439,000	74,000	110,000
Arizona						
Arkansas	544,519,000	237,678,000	11,286,000	196,359,000		2,000
California and Nevada	1,952,000	95,000				
Colorado	112,000	2,000				
Connecticut	44,154,000	10,662,000	1,195,000	75,000	28,250,000	1,438,000
Delaware	2,033,000	1,195,000	62,000	182,000	50,000	10,000
Florida	11,160,000	1,337,000		4,683,000		
Georgia	65,568,000	24,529,000	305,000	7,723,000	2,668,000	9,000
Idaho	310,000					
Illinois	35,527,000	13,719,000	1,636,000	3,064,000	26,000	36,000
Indiana	185,519,000	65,646,000	19,582,000	2,908,000	173,000	389,000
Iowa	13,015,000	2,701,000	495,000			91,000
Kansas and Nebraska	8,275,000	149,000	7,000			
Kentucky	220,374,000	113,312,000	3,898,000	9,151,000	11,069,000	634,000
Louisiana	374,903,000	77,105,000	48,000	104,514,000		
Maine	28,638,000	4,036,000	2,975,000		10,000	17,071,000
Maryland	34,347,000	15,889,000	2,472,000	2,214,000	8,417,000	670,000
Massachusetts	32,084,000	6,284,000	1,947,000		17,201,000	3,412,000
Michigan	456,860,000	6,212,000	287,231,000			48,807,000
Minnesota	38,880,000	2,654,000	397,000			7,769,000
Mississippi	319,478,000	97,495,000	3,847,000	148,538,000		10,000
Missouri	176,721,000	86,302,000	6,091,000	24,037,000	5,000	135,000
Montana	467,000					
New Hampshire	32,364,000	9,247,000	5,038,000		3,659,000	9,364,000
New Jersey	11,596,000	6,059,000	374,000	540,000	3,793,000	56,000
New Mexico						
New York	171,272,000	25,405,000	46,691,000	160,000	14,115,000	21,002,000
North Carolina	198,129,000	87,947,000	6,887,000	8,136,000	48,720,000	2,096,000
Ohio	190,334,000	80,099,000	28,443,000	1,521,000	4,990,000	201,000
Oklahoma	22,970,000	12,135,000	185,000	6,871,000		25,000
Oregon	13,653,000	1,888,000	3,135,000			
Pennsylvania	217,849,000	84,729,000	35,324,000	793,000	42,880,000	5,425,000
Rhode Island	6,727,000	1,808,000	188,000		4,516,000	40,000
South Carolina	37,565,000	5,777,000	1,635,000	15,576,000		
South Dakota						
Tennessee	398,423,000	181,712,000	7,719,000	56,198,000	26,741,000	1,738,000
Texas	42,438,000	18,918,000	30,000	16,448,000		1,000
Utah	84,000					
Vermont	44,246,000	2,217,000	11,449,000		583,000	16,913,000
Virginia	269,279,000	153,598,000	6,432,000	11,036,000	41,866,000	1,001,000
Washington	2,610,000		743,000			
West Virginia	461,897,000	175,130,000	58,009,000	1,379,000	85,123,000	15,678,000
Wisconsin	453,749,000	15,465,000	141,151,000			161,968,000
Wyoming						

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1918.*—Continued.

State.	Hardwoods—Continued.						
	Beech.	Yellow poplar.	Tupelo.	Basswood.	Elm.	Cottonwood.	Ash.
	Feet b. m.	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*
United States	255,440,000	241,693,000	201,103,000	174,661,000	166,481,000	148,327,000	147,414,000
Alabama	560,000	12,311,000	16,078,000	32,000	180,000	1,785,000	917,000
Arizona							
Arkansas	690,000	103,000	8,786,000	119,000	18,692,000	28,281,000	19,321,000
California and Nevada						1,500,000	
Colorado						110,000	
Connecticut	414,000	450,000	40,000	188,000	107,000	146,000	514,000
Delaware	70,000	252,000	82,000			5,000	31,000
Florida		300,000	1,151,000			1,626,000	1,537,000
Georgia	244,000	21,538,000	2,210,000	47,000	184,000	777,000	2,897,000
Idaho						310,000	
Illinois	708,000	98,000	4,332,000	101,000	1,833,000	584,000	600,000
Indiana	34,212,000	5,979,000	1,075,000	4,805,000	12,876,000	914,000	12,300,000
Iowa				507,000	1,836,000	1,676,000	149,000
Kansas and Nebraska					52,000	337,000	6,000
Kentucky	18,438,000	31,940,000	1,138,000	4,249,000	805,000	2,298,000	4,128,000
Louisiana	4,574,000	21,000	122,368,000	23,000	4,467,000	13,436,000	19,497,000
Maine	1,406,000	123,000		1,095,000	157,000	460,000	1,305,000
Maryland	913,000	1,857,000	124,000	677,000	30,000	32,000	301,000
Massachusetts	1,532,000	97,000		226,000	21,000	164,000	864,000
Michigan	46,181,000	200,000	2,000	29,788,000	28,841,000	2,892,000	5,627,000
Minnesota	10,000			2,968,000	2,742,000	21,721,000	615,000
Mississippi	498,000	2,318,000	5,082,000	1,000	7,238,000	34,345,000	7,250,000
Missouri	11,000	167,000	4,343,000	73,000	9,270,000	6,114,000	5,442,000
Montana						467,000	
New Hampshire	3,096,000	438,000		675,000	62,000	131,000	638,000
New Jersey	174,000	155,000	15,000	13,000	9,000		69,000
New Mexico							
New York	31,573,000	71,000	1,000	12,265,000	6,291,000	979,000	8,974,000
North Carolina	984,000	20,336,000	12,399,000	4,718,000	22,000	437,000	1,655,000
Ohio	23,733,000	8,683,000	300,000	4,775,000	11,068,000	1,001,000	7,873,000
Oklahoma			9,000	12,000	202,000	2,180,000	241,000
Oregon						1,259,000	1,821,000
Pennsylvania	32,249,000	3,507,000	21,000	3,437,000	1,066,000	97,000	3,870,000
Rhode Island	22,000	50,000			2,000	3,000	66,000
South Carolina		2,624,000	8,303,000		319,000	1,249,000	1,832,000
South Dakota							
Tennessee	5,694,000	41,338,000	6,311,000	5,013,000	10,450,000	15,844,000	12,938,000
Texas	2,000		2,145,000	16,000	82,000	1,016,000	1,171,000
Utah						84,000	
Vermont	5,575,000	187,000	3,000	3,286,000	733,000	689,000	2,567,000
Virginia	3,663,000	34,088,000	3,519,000	5,895,000	366,000	450,000	1,610,000
Washington						884,000	47,000
West Virginia	36,631,000	52,462,000	1,266,000	17,195,000	589,000	30,000	5,854,000
Wisconsin	1,583,000			72,462,000	45,889,000	2,014,000	12,887,000
Wyoming							

TABLE 41.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50,000 feet and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and of lath and shingles, by States, 1918*—Continued.

State.	Hardwoods—Continued.					
	Hickory.	Walnut.	Sycamore.	Minor species.	Lath.	Shingles.
	Feet b. m.	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Feet b. m.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*
United States	89,405,000	87,305,000	26,283,000	56,079,000	1,362,187,000	5,690,182,000
Alabama	913,000	18,000	202,000	19,000	25,227,000	50,065,000
Arizona					17,337,000	250,000
Arkansas	14,806,000	335,000	6,437,000	1,624,000	26,481,000	25,870,000
California and Nevada				357,000	22,281,000	146,071,000
Colorado						186,000
Connecticut	647,000	7,000	16,000	5,000	570,000	325,000
Delaware	90,000	4,000			20,000	
Florida	511,000	15,000			55,171,000	102,725,000
Georgia	1,741,000	17,000	321,000	358,000	19,083,000	46,395,000
Idaho					70,494,000	32,893,000
Illinois	905,000	6,130,000	1,730,000	25,000	8,000	
Indiana	8,666,000	11,941,000	3,457,000	596,000	235,000	
Iowa	122,000	5,416,000	17,000	5,000		
Kansas and Nebraska	1,000	7,707,000	16,000			
Kentucky	5,103,000	5,263,000	1,518,000	7,430,000	1,887,000	2,015,000
Louisiana	5,398,000	222,000	1,075,000	22,155,000	236,543,000	272,866,000
Maine					62,671,000	87,193,000
Maryland	436,000	46,000	250,000	19,000	278,000	3,374,000
Massachusetts	166,000	16,000		154,000	342,000	317,000
Michigan	774,000	110,000	135,000	60,000	48,533,000	148,565,000
Minnesota	3,000	1,000			155,905,000	36,000
Mississippi	8,764,000	17,000	1,714,000	2,361,000	81,598,000	18,431,000
Missouri	2,466,000	29,277,000	2,773,000	215,000	3,618,000	967,000
Montana					21,903,000	5,825,000
New Hampshire	2,000	1,000		13,000	2,235,000	776,000
New Jersey	233,000	57,000	9,000	40,000	2,312,000	3,045,000
New Mexico					15,206,000	30,000
New York	944,000	25,000	9,000	2,767,000	3,863,000	4,066,000
North Carolina	2,057,000	233,000	58,000	1,444,000	10,894,000	48,080,000
Ohio	5,623,000	10,071,000	1,868,000	85,000	1,492,000	140,000
Oklahoma	387,000	85,000	638,000		10,743,000	85,000
Oregon				5,550,000	78,780,000	281,138,000
Pennsylvania	2,982,000	160,000	105,000	1,204,000	18,476,000	3,856,000
Rhode Island	27,000	5,000				
South Carolina	180,000	1,000	30,000	39,000	7,913,000	5,208,000
South Dakota					1,216,000	24,000
Tennessee	12,243,000	7,581,000	3,162,000	3,741,000	7,685,000	44,760,000
Texas	1,671,000	6,000	35,000	897,000	21,866,000	17,746,000
Utah					350,000	1,397,000
Vermont	11,000	8,000		25,000	1,252,000	3,254,000
Virginia	2,666,000	1,696,000	593,000	800,000	16,902,000	1,160,000
Washington				936,000	154,668,000	4,238,714,000
West Virginia	8,759,000	800,000	115,000	2,967,000	33,289,000	44,000
Wisconsin	108,000	34,000		188,000	122,858,000	91,907,000
Wyoming					2,000	383,000

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